

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTELLIGENCE LITERATURE

SEVENTH EDITION (Revised)



AUGUST 1981



**DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SCHO
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

THE COMMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN SHOULD NOT BE CONSTRUED IN
ANY WAY TO REPRESENT AN OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT
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OR TOPIC COVERED.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF INTELLIGENCE LITERATURE
A Critical and Annotated Bibliography
of Open-Source Literature

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This annotated Bibliography of Intelligence Literature is the product of many years of effort, contributions, and firm support by the staff and faculty of the Defense Intelligence School. However, recognition is due to those individuals who have provided significant contributions to the publication of the Bibliography. Lt. Col. John J. Guenther, United States Marine Corps, originally conceived and edited the Bibliography during his tour as a faculty member, 1970-1973. Dr. John J. Dziak, faculty member 1966-1976, significantly expanded and refined the Bibliography as its editor from 1973 to 1976. Mr. Raymond Rocca, former Deputy Chief of the Counterintelligence Staff of the Central Intelligence Agency, has continued to make fundamental and essential contributions to the Bibliography in the field of Soviet Intelligence and Security Services.

A special note of recognition must again be made of the extraordinary assistance provided by Dr. Walter L. Pforzheimer, intelligence professional since 1942 and Curator of the Central Intelligence Agency Historical Intelligence Collection, 1956-1974. From the Bibliography's very inception, Dr. Pforzheimer has supplied essential contributions and wise counsel. Over the years, his professional concern for intelligence literature has provided the necessary continuity for the publication of this Bibliography. The staff and faculty of the School are most grateful for his continued and important work here in the field of Intelligence Literature.

Robert P. Palmer
Captain, USA
Editor, Seventh Edition

INTRODUCTION

This Bibliography is intended to provide students and faculty of the Defense Intelligence School and intelligence professionals throughout the Intelligence Community with a selective listing of the most significant books in English on intelligence topics. The vast quantity of books on intelligence and frequently poor quality of much of this literature would make a fully comprehensive listing a difficult effort of dubious value. Rather, it was decided to concentrate attention on the most noteworthy books in English on intelligence, thus providing the reader with a selected, annotated, and critical Bibliography, useful as a guide to reading on intelligence matters.

The annotations represent a synthesis of several opinions with primary emphasis given to reviews or critiques prepared by knowledgeable present and former members of the Intelligence Community. In that sense, the annotations provide this Bibliography with a uniqueness and validity rarely obtainable in other similar efforts, and make the bibliography particularly valuable to the serious student or long-time practitioner of the craft of intelligence.

The bibliographical data on the listed titles includes information as to whether the book contains source or bibliographical notes, whether it contains a bibliography, and the number of pages in each volume. Unless noted otherwise, each book listed contains an index. Where a given volume has an important substantive relationship with another title in this Bibliography, a "q.v." is added for cross-reference. In cases where American paperback editions have been published (in addition to the original hardback volume), this is noted and referenced in parentheses commencing with the abbreviation "pap."

As with earlier editions, a brief essay on intelligence fiction is included. It is intended to introduce readers to the potential benefits -- personal and professional -- inherent in the provocative and entertaining world of intelligence fiction. No attempt is made to offer a selective, critical listing of fiction in this essay. Aside from a few suggestions, and the noting of several classics of intelligence fiction, we wholly defer to the reader's individual tastes and interests.

Students, faculty, and other users are encouraged to submit brief book reviews, opinions, critiques, or such other contributions designed to improve the usefulness of the bibliography. These contributions may be submitted to The Editor, Bibliography of Intelligence Literature, Defense Intelligence School, Washington, D.C. 20374.

Inclusion of a book in this Bibliography does not necessarily indicate endorsement of the contents. Numerous books on intelligence have received acclaim in various public reviewing circles, but are, in fact, error-ridden, biased, and incomplete when weighed against facts available within the Intelligence Community. Such books are included herein because they

have been accorded this misleading public acclaim, are frequently publicly quoted or referenced, and are to be found in the holdings of many libraries. When read with care and critical discrimination, even such works as these can have some marginal value for the serious student of intelligence.

Readers of intelligence literature are encouraged to consider the author's background and real access to intelligence information when judging the contents of such works. In this genre, as in others, the personal, professional, and political biases of authors are often reflected in their writings. Moreover, authors who have written personal memoirs of their intelligence activities--usually in the operational field--often tend to produce much valid factual material while at the same time (in some cases) aggrandizing their own role. When studying these memoirs, the reader must bear in mind, the unintentional distortions which result from the fallibility of human memory, especially when writing after the passage of years. This problem is unavoidable for writers who undertake serious history based in part on personal interviews with aging former participants.

Intelligence literature poses an additional fundamental problem created by dual forces inherent in its nature. On the one hand, intelligence operations hold a certain fascination for the public, and a readily available market exists for new and exciting "revelations." This is to be contrasted with the regular security procedures and compartmentation which frequently preclude public disclosure of the more significant facts. Accordingly, a highly discriminating approach is encouraged when dealing with literature of this kind.

Books listed in this Bibliography which are considered particularly valuable for the serious student and intelligence professional are so designated with an asterisk (*). The accompanying annotation will provide further explanation for inclusion in the "recommended" category in each case.

The Seventh Edition of the Bibliography of Intelligence Literature continues the balance of the content of previous editions. This includes selected titles on escape and evasion, the Resistance Movements in World War II, and Soviet intelligence and security services. With respect to those works written by Soviet defectors, their available testimony before U.S. Congressional Committees is cited in the accompanying annotation to the book. It is felt that this is a most useful addition, for, in the case of defectors, their personal memoirs frequently fail to display their full body of information. Study of the relevant Congressional testimony is an essential adjunct to supplement any research based on published defector accounts.

Intelligence Literature, An Alphabetical Listing by Author

ACCOCE, Pierre and Pierre Quet. A Man Called Lucy: 1939-1945. New York: Coward-McCann Inc., 1967. Bibl. 250 p. No index. (pap. New York: Berkley Medallion Book, 1968, 1972 new edition).

The story of Rudolf Roessler, considered one of the more significant Soviet intelligence agents of WWII. Gaining information from his well-placed sources, Roessler operated out of Switzerland and provided the Soviets with a mass of detailed intelligence on the German war effort. His net is known as "Rote Drei". (q.v. Foote, Handbook for Spies.)

- * AGABEKOV, George. OGPU: The Russian Secret Terror. New York: Brentano's, 1931; (Reissued) Westport, Conn.: Hyperion Press, 1975. 277 p. No index.

Translated from the French translation of the original edition in Russian, G.P.U. (Zapiski Chekista), published in Berlin in 1930. Agabekov worked for the GPU, 1920-1930, when he defected in Paris. His principal assignments were in Turkestan, Iran, Afghanistan and Turkey. This book appears to be more objective and more revealing of Soviet modus operandi than Agabekov's subsequent writing. He describes the internecine warfare and intrigue between the Foreign Ministry and Soviet intelligence representatives abroad, although Agabekov indicates no particular dissatisfaction with his job until the last chapter which explains the reasons for his defection. A personal relationship with the daughter--whom he married--of the British Consul in Istanbul was a key factor in his defection. He was also convinced that the GPU was being used to crush the proletarian masses in disregard of the "revolutionary cause," and that his own liquidation was approaching. Agabekov fled from Turkey to France, but disappeared in Brussels in 1938, presumably a victim of Soviet assassination squads. This is probably the most important book in the literature of Soviet intelligence operations and organization in the 1920's.

AGEE, Philip. Inside the Company: CIA Diary. New York: Stonehill, 1975. 639 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam, 1976).

Agee served twelve years in CIA, ending in 1969. His book purports to be a "diary" of his career there, first during his training period, and then as an operations officer in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Mexico. His own political change has brought him to aspire to be "a communist and revolutionary." The book is in reconstructed "diary" form, placed in time context by memory and research in Cuba and Western Europe. In it, the author purports to name many of his colleagues, agents and contacts in the countries where he served. His announced aim is to disclose as much as he can in order to force CIA into withdrawing its officers and shutting down its overseas operations, which Agee feels are oppressive to peoples throughout the world. Because of the plethora of names and pseudonyms which the author includes in his operational discussions, and the writer's style, the book is tedious reading.

AGEE, Philip and Louis Wolf, eds. Dirty Work: The CIA in Western Europe. Seacaucus, New Jersey: Lyle Stuart Inc., 1978. Introduction by Philip Agee. 734 p. No index.

This book is an effort, largely by "new left" writers, to attack CIA activities in Europe, and more particularly to expose the alleged names of CIA employees overseas in an attempt to bring the Agency's operations to a halt. Almost the first half of the book comprises articles, most of which have been previously published here or abroad. Several are by Agee. Other authors include John Marks and Victor Marchetti. The larger segment of the book consists of several hundred alleged CIA (and a few NSA) names with details of their putative careers taken from Foreign Service Lists, Embassy rosters, and supposed leaks. The list includes names of some intelligence officers now dead or retired; in many cases it is well out of date; and many of the names are wide of the mark with no intelligence connection. (A second volume, Dirty Work 2: The CIA in Africa, edited by Ellen Ray, William Schaap, Karl van Meter, and Louis Wolf, was published by the same publisher in 1979. It comprises a collection of anti-CIA articles by Agee and others, and a long list of biographical data of alleged intelligence personnel. Bibl. 523 p. No index.).

ALDOUBY, Zwy and Jerrold Ballinger. The Shattered Silence: The Eli Cohen Affair. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., 1971. Bibl. 453 p.

Although it has not yet been possible to authenticate all the material covered in this book, it appears that the authors have compiled a record of Eli Cohen, the Israeli agent who successfully penetrated the Syrian defense establishment prior to his arrest.

ALLISON, Graham T. Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1971. Bibl. notes. 338 p. (pap. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

This is an excellent book on "decision making" as it might be applied to the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962. The author develops three conceptual models for understanding government behavior, describes the logic of each model, and then applies the model to the Missile Crisis. The book discusses the role of intelligence and the use of intelligence support for policy making at that time. The author seeks to explain what the models show as to the behavior of the American and Soviet governments during the Crisis. Because a great deal more open information is available for input on the American side of the equation, the models tend to portray the American side to the best effect and fall somewhat short in explaining the Soviet behavior. Nevertheless, this is an important work for the intelligence analyst to study.

ALSOP, Stewart and Thomas Braden. Sub Rosa: The OSS and American Espionage. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1964. (pap. only). 237 p. No index.

This is a re-issue of Sub Rosa, which was originally published in 1946. It contains a new introduction by Braden and a new postscript by Alsop. The book gives fragmentary but authentic examples of OSS clandestine intelligence and paramilitary operations in Europe, Africa, and Asia. The authors were OSS parachutists.

AMERY, Julian. Sons of the Eagle: A Study in Guerilla War. London: Macmillan & Co., 1948. 354 p.

The story of the Albanian Resistance movements during World War II. The author was a British officer who worked with the Albanian Resistance. (For further reading, see the author's autobiography, Approach March, London: Hutchinson, 1973).

ARMBRISTER, Trevor. A Matter of Accountability: The True Story of the Pueblo Affair. New York: Coward-McCann Inc., 1970. 408 p. No index.

Armbrister asks why a combat-oriented naval bureaucracy sends an unfit intelligence ship, commanded by an ill-informed officer, on a confused mission into dangerous waters near the Korean coast, and sets off a dramatic international incident that rocks the world and leads the U.S. to the brink of war? With this provocative question as a start, the author provides an informative and interesting book, well-researched, readable, and objective. The Pueblo case offers invaluable lessons for the student, manager, and practitioner of intelligence.

ARMSTRONG, John A., ed. Soviet Partisans in World War II. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 1964. Foreword by Philip E. Mosely. Selected bibl. 792 p.

The post-war Project "Alexander" was a part of the War Documentation Project, under an Air Research and Development Command contract administered by Columbia University. Initially it resulted in a series of monographs by excellent scholars on the origins, doctrine, operations, and effectiveness of Soviet partisan warfare. The source material was comprised largely of captured German and Soviet documents. Not all of the monographs are included in this volume, and some of those retained have been condensed. Of particular interest to the intelligence professional is Chapter V, "The Partisans in Soviet Intelligence". It describes Soviet intelligence as an instrument of control, as well as partisan intelligence operations. The whole volume is valuable for students in the field of guerrilla warfare.

* AUSTRALIA, Commonwealth of. Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage. Sydney: A. H. Pettifer, 1955. 483 p.

An official and extremely important report of Soviet intelligence activities in Australia in the early 1950's, growing out of the defection of the Petrovs (q.v.), two Soviet intelligence operatives. A major work. (For further study see the Royal Commission Hearings in this case, as well as the Commission's 10 p. Interim Report of 21 October 1954.)

AUSTRALIA, Commonwealth of. Royal Commission on Intelligence and Security. Report. Canberra: Australian Government Pub. Service, 1977.

On October 25, 1977, the Prime Minister of Australia acknowledged for the first time the existence of a national foreign intelligence service and a signals intelligence organization. Both organizations had previously been subject to "D" notices, and media reporting or speculation was not permitted. The Prime Minister made the acknowledgements in tabling before the Parliament four of eight reports of a one-man Royal Commission on Intelligence and Security. The four reports, evidencing some sanitization, reflect the findings of Justice Robert Marsden Hope, Supreme Court of New South Wales, who conducted the three-year study. The four reports withheld deal with the Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) and the Defence Signals Division (DSD), since elevated to a directorate based on Justice Hope's recommendations. The Prime Minister foreclosed any thought that the withheld volumes would ever be issued, advising that the Australian Government would adhere strictly to the practice of refusing to provide details of ASIS or DSD's activities, nor would it be prepared to enter into any discussion on these services.

The released volumes are:

1st Report - Deals with procedural matters relating to the Commission.
21 p.

2nd Report - Studies security checking, assessments and appeals. 198 p.

3rd Report - Abridged findings and recommendations, including the since-implemented establishment of a centralized, independent assessment capability (Office of National Assessments). 37 p.

4th Report - Study of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization (ASIO), assessment of effectiveness, findings and recommendations. (2 vols.) 268 p. + 199 p.

BABINGTON-SMITH, Constance. Air Spy: The Story of Photo Intelligence in World War II. New York: Harper and Bros., 1957. 266 p. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Books, 1957).

Personal narrative by a skilled photo interpreter of British photo reconnaissance and interpretation in WWII. Discusses development of photo intelligence techniques and role of aerial photographs in the conduct of the war. Valuable for readers interested in this subject and period.

BAKELESS, John. Spies of the Confederacy. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1970. Bibl. notes. 456 p.

Colonel Bakeless offers his thesis that, in the first years of the Civil War, the Confederacy had a much better spy network than did the North -- a network reaching into the War Department and into the highest political circles in Washington. Because of the extensive documentation available, Colonel Bakeless has chosen to treat only Confederate intelligence activities in this book.

* BAKELESS, John. Turncoats, Traitors and Heroes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1959. Bibl. notes. 406 p.

An account of intelligence in the American Revolution considered to be the best book available on that period. Although somewhat fragmented and choppy, it is literally loaded with information on the intelligence-rich history of the Revolutionary War. George Washington emerges as an imaginative and successful intelligence officer.

- * BARRON, John. KGB: The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents. New York: Reader's Digest Press, 1974. Introduction by Robert Conquest. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 462 p. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1974).

An excellent, authoritative and well written account of many major cases in which the KGB has been involved around the world. Also included are some valuable details of the organization of the KGB. This is the best current book on the subject, although the section on the GRU is somewhat weak.

- BARRON, John. MiG Pilot: The Final Escape of Lieutenant Belenko. New York: Reader's Digest Press, (McGraw Hill Book Co.), 1980. 224 p. (pap. N.Y.: Avon Books, 1981).

MiG Pilot tells the story of the defection of Viktor Ivanovich Belenko in his MiG-25 Foxbat from Chuguyevka in the Soviet Far East to Hakodate on the Japanese island of Hokkaido and thence to the United States. But the story does not end, as in most defector memoirs, with Belenko's arrival in the States. A good half of the book is devoted to an account, through the eyes of the defector, of his debriefing and resettlement. It is this segment of the book which proves to be far more fascinating than the rather routine drama of the escape itself. Written in the chatty Reader's Digest style, the book is a useful addition to the lore of Soviet defectors.

- BAR-ZOHAR, Michael. Spies in the Promised Land: Iser Harel and the Israeli Secret Service. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972. 292 p. No index.

A biography of Iser Harel, who, for almost twelve years, served as the top Israeli intelligence officer. The book is also a study of the development and growth of a highly professional intelligence service.

- BAZNA, Elyesa with Hans Nogly. I Was Cicero. New York: Harper and Row, 1962. 212 p. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1964).

An interesting account of the activities of the famous German agent, Cicero, written by Cicero himself. Should be read together with Moyzisch's Operation Cicero (q.v.).

* BEESLY, Patrick. Very Special Intelligence: The Story of the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre 1939-1945. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1978. Foreword by Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Bibl. 271 p.

This important book is one of the most accurate of its kind. It describes the work of the Operational Intelligence Centre, a part of the British Admiralty's Directorate of Naval Intelligence during World War II. The Centre gathered all-source operational intelligence on German U-boats, naval forces, and raiders, required for the Battle of the Atlantic and Northern European Waters (including the British and American sea convoy routes for vital supplies), in order to track, counter, and defeat them. The use of communications intelligence - and often the lack of it - is carefully described as well as the problems caused by the German breaking of the British Naval convoy codes until well into 1943. The author served as the Deputy Chief of the submarine tracking room in the Centre throughout the war. Beesly has had access to many of the pertinent British and German naval records, including recently declassified ULTRA documents. (See also: Appendix 10 in The Critical Convoy Battles of March 1943 by Jürgen Rohwer, Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1977).

BERNIKOW, Louise. Abel. New York: Trident Press, 1970. Introduction by Burt Silverman. 347 p. (pap. N.Y.: Pocket Books, 1971).

The story of the career and enigmatic personality of Colonel Rudolf Abel. Through interviews with persons who knew Abel during his 8 years in New York, particularly his neighbor and friend, Burt Silverman, the author conveys an interesting insight into Abel's personality and Soviet clandestine modus operandi. (q.v. Donovan, Strangers on a Bridge).

BITTMAN, Ladislav. The Deception Game: Czechoslovak Intelligence in Soviet Political Warfare. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse Research Corp., 1972. 246 p. (pap. New York: Ballantine Espionage/Intelligence Library, Oct. 1981).

This important, interesting, and provocative book provides a rare "insider's" views into deception and disinformation operations as practiced by the Soviet and Czech intelligence services. Written by a former Czech intelligence officer, whose assignments in intelligence included one as deputy chief of the Czech Intelligence Service Department D from 1964 through 1966, and who defected to the West in 1968, it is probably one of the best available sources on Communist deception operations.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Testimony of Lawrence Britt. (pseud. for Ladislav Bittman). 5 May 1971. pp. 1-19.

BLACKSTOCK, Paul W. Agents of Deceit: Frauds, Forgeries and Political Intrigue Among Nations. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1966. Bibl. notes. 315 p.

An interesting look into several case studies of political forgeries, from Peter the Great's Testament to the Cold War. Particularly pertinent with respect to "disinformation" operations.

BLACKSTOCK, Paul W. and Frank L. Schaf, Jr. Intelligence, Espionage, Counterespionage, and Covert Operations: A Guide to Information Sources. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1978. 255 p.

This is the only currently published bibliography of its kind available. It is of some limited use to the professional intelligence officer, and of utility to lay libraries and readers. Some of its annotations should be used circumspectly. A helpful feature is the inclusion of titles of selected periodical articles.

BLACKSTOCK, Paul W. The Strategy of Subversion: Manipulating the Politics of Other Nations. Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1964. Bibl. notes. 351 p.

Primarily a look at "covert political warfare" and the use of subversive techniques to influence the internal affairs of other nations. Through the use of past and recent historical examples, the author scrutinizes the problems and dangers inherent in such clandestine activity. In view of author's biases and the lack of documentation on this difficult and necessarily secret activity, the book must be read with caution.

BLAIR, Clay, Jr. Silent Victory: The U.S. Submarine War against Japan. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1976. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam, 1976).

This book is primarily a study of U.S. submarine operations in the Pacific in World War II. However, the author, a prominent journalist and former submariner, presents an account of the breaking of the Japanese codes from 1922 to the war in the Pacific and the role of intelligence in enabling our submarines to locate and destroy Japanese shipping.

BLUM, Richard H., ed. Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society. A Report by the Planning Group on Intelligence and Security to the Policy Council of the Democratic National Committee. New York: Praeger, 1972. Foreword by Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III. 319 p. No index.

This uneven book contains lengthy sections on both domestic and foreign intelligence, although the authors focus on "covert action" rather than clandestine collection. Of the various essays, those by David Kahn and Ithiel de Sola Pool merit closest attention. Highly critical of the U.S. intelligence community, the book includes numerous recommendations to improve U.S. intelligence and domestic security activities. Despite the subjective tone of much of the writing, the book is of value because it provides "outsiders'" critical reviews of intelligence activities.

BOROSAGE, Robert L., and John Marks, eds. The CIA File. New York: Grossman Publishers, 1976. Reference notes. 236 p. No index.

In September 1974, a two-day conference was held in Washington under the sponsorship of the Center for National Security Studies, an arm of the Fund for Peace. The subject of the meetings was "The CIA and Covert Action." This book presents reports given at the conference, virtually all hostile to covert action. The participants included Victor Marchetti, David Wise, Fred Bronfman, Thomas Ross, Richard Falk, and Morton Halperin, inter alia. Mr. William Colby, then Director of Central Intelligence, spoke at the end of the conference, presenting the CIA position. Mr. Colby's paper is also included, as well as the questions from the participants and his answers to them following his formal presentation.

* BOURKE, Sean. The Springing of George Blake. New York: Viking Press, 1970. (pap. New York: Pinnacle Books, 1971). 364 p. No index.

An interesting, well-written and valuable account of the escape of convicted British intelligence officer, George Blake, who was a Soviet penetration agent. This book, written by the Irishman who engineered the operation, not only provides the fascinating story of the escape plot, but also gives an insight into the personality of Blake and the operations of the KGB in the Soviet Union after Blake and Bourke were reunited in Moscow. Bourke subsequently returned to Ireland.

BOVERI, Margaret. Treason in the Twentieth Century. New York: G. P. Putnam, 1963. Bibl. 370 p.

A brilliant, subtle, provocative analysis of treason during WWII, condensed from the original German text. Her thesis is that treason no longer lends itself to strictly legal definitions but takes on more elusive connotations, which in turn may foreshadow the emergence of a new era in which the nation-state declines as the primal structure of society and is replaced by loyalty to a greater whole -- exactly what is not yet clear. Wisely, the author raises the questions rather than tries to answer them. The book brims with incisive comments and over thirty sharply-drawn character sketches of "traitors." There are sections on Collaboration (Quisling, King Leopold of Belgium, Marshal Petain, Admiral Darlan, Pierre Laval); Propaganda (William Joyce, Ezra Pound, Knut Hamsun); Resistance (the German opponents of Hitler); and Espionage (Rudolf Roessler and Otto John).

BOYLE, Andrew. The Fourth Man: The Definitive Account of Kim Philby, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean and Who Recruited Them to Spy for Russia. New York: Dial Press/James Wade, 1979. Bibl. notes. 504 p. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam, 1980).

This book, (originally published in England under the title of The Climate of Treason), created a sensation in the press, perhaps beyond its intrinsic merits as a book. It deals basically with the cases of the British Foreign Office and intelligence officers, Philby, Maclean, and Burgess, as Soviet spies, while indicating that there were "fourth" and "fifth" men, and perhaps more, in this net. The book led to the exposure of Anthony Blunt, formerly a war-time member of the British Security Service, a distinguished art historian and Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures. Before the war, while at Cambridge University, he was known for Marxist views and acted as a Soviet intelligence talent spotter. Blunt confessed his role to the British security authorities in 1964. In exchange for his information, Blunt was granted immunity from prosecution. As a result of this book's publication, the Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons exposing Blunt's case, followed by extensive revelations and debate in the press. The latter are perhaps of more interest than the book itself.

BRISSAUD, Andre. Canaris. The Biography of Admiral Canaris, Chief of German Military Intelligence in the Second World War. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1974. 347 p.

Andre Brissaud, a prominent French journalist and author of several books on the World War II period, attempts to answer the riddle of Admiral Canaris, Chief of the German Abwehr in World War II. M. Brissaud concludes that this mysterious figure, executed by the SS a month before Germany's fall, was neither a traitor to Germany nor a British agent. Rather, he was an intellectual who deplored Nazi excesses and, thus, occasionally assisted the Allied war effort. The author's style often assumes knowledge of World War II events on the reader's part. (See also for further reading on Canaris: Heinz Höhne. Canaris. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Co., 1979. 703 p.).

BRISSAUD, Andre. The Nazi Secret Service. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1974. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 320 p.

The history of the formation, from 1933 to 1939, of the infamous Sicherheitsdienst (SD), the security arm of the SS, under the leadership of Reinhard Heydrich. M. Brissaud's journalistic style and professional knowledge of the World War II period make for interesting reading. Much of the book is well documented; however, it cannot compare in excellence to his work on Admiral Canaris. In too many areas, he relies heavily on conversations of many years ago. It takes another specialist of this period to make valid use of the book.

BROOK-SHEPHERD, Gordon. The Storm Petrels: The Flight of the First Soviet Defectors. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1978. 241 p.

The author, a British journalist, has set forth a well written study of early Soviet defectors from 1928 until the beginning of World War II. The book commences with the defection of Boris Bajanov, personal assistant to Stalin and secretary to the Politburo. Bajanov, still living in France, defected in 1928 and was interviewed extensively by Brook-Shepherd. The four other major defectors described are Grigory Bessedovsky, Georges Agabekov (q.v.), Walter Krivitsky (q.v.), and Alexander Orlov (q.v.). The stories of other defectors are intertwined. As the author states in his preface, this book sometimes reads like "novels of spy fiction," but it is an authoritative and important work.

BUNCHER, Judith F., et al, eds. The CIA and the Security Debate: 1971-1975. New York: Facts on File, 1976. 362 p.

This volume is a topical-chronological compilation of extracts from reports of Congressional investigating committees, other government agencies, and newspaper files. Other than the introduction by Miss Buncher, there is little interpretation. The book, however, serves as a valuable reference tool for the researcher on the coverage of investigations of CIA activities from 1971 through 1975.

CALVOCORESSI, Peter. Top Secret Ultra. New York: Pantheon Books, 1980. 132 p.

This short book focuses on one aspect of intelligence during World War II: the breaks into German high grade ciphers by a congeries of talented people (located at the British code and cipher center at Bletchley Park), and the exploitation of such breaks. It is the author's evaluation of a "single but extraordinary" source of tactical and strategic intelligence information by a working-level insider (who rose to be the chief air intelligence officer in this field at Bletchley). The author assesses the impact of cryptologic breakthroughs on the course of the war against Germany. While his primary work involved the air aspects of this decrypted material, Calvocoressi also writes of its impact on ground and naval services as well. Top Secret Ultra is a lean, lucid, and authoritative book; its main fault is that its historical exposition is almost totally devoid of the names of the participants in this work.

CAMPBELL, Rodney. The Luciano Project: The Secret Wartime Collaboration of the Mafia and the U.S. Navy. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1977. Bibl. 299 p.

The author describes the use of Mafia personnel (including the key figure, the imprisoned Charles "Lucky" Luciano) to secure the New York waterfront from sabotage and subversion of vital cargo shipments in the early stages of World War II. There is also indication of the use of some of these persons for positive intelligence for the Allied invasion of Sicily. This book is based on the official report of the New York State Commissioner of Investigation, William Herlands, in support of Governor Dewey's earlier commutation of Luciano's prison term and the latter's subsequent deportation. At Naval Intelligence request, the Herlands Report was kept secret until it formed the basis of this book.

CANADA. COMMISSION OF INQUIRY CONCERNING CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE. Security and Information. First Report. Hull, Quebec, Canada: Canadian Government Publishing Centre, October 9, 1979.

This First Report of the Commission appointed to look into the intelligence activities of the RCMP deals almost completely with the legal aspects of the Canadian Official Secrets Act and proposed freedom of information legislation. It points out the difficulties of the impact of the latter on the former, and the problems of security in both fields. This First Report is accompanied by three separate studies prepared for the Commission by outside scholars. These are: Parliament and Security Matters; National Security: The Legal Dimensions; and Ministerial Responsibility for National Security.

- * CANADA. ROYAL COMMISSION. The Report of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Facts Relating to and the Circumstances Surrounding the Communication, by Public Officials and Other Persons in Positions of Trust of Secret and Confidential Information to Agents of a Foreign Power. Ottawa: Cloutier, 1946. 733 p. No index.

Official report on Soviet atomic espionage operations conducted by the Soviet Embassy in Canada during the immediate post-WWII period. It is based largely on the testimony and documents of the Soviet code-clerk, Igor Gouzenko, who defected to the Canadians. Recommended. (q.v. Gouzenko, The Iron Curtain).

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Testimony of Former Russian Code Clerk Relating to the Internal Security of the United States. 4 January 1954. pp. 1-67. This is the testimony of Igor Gouzenko, taken by the Subcommittee in Canada.

CANADA. ROYAL COMMISSION ON SECURITY. Report of the Royal Commission on Security (Abridged). Ottawa: The Queen's Printer, 1969. Bibl. 159 p. No index.

A Royal Commission was established to study security and intelligence procedures in the Canadian Government, including especially the secrecy of sources of information and the security of information provided Canada by other nations. The report includes sections on organization for security, privacy and the individual, physical and industrial security. The Report has been slightly abridged for publication for security reasons but is still a worthwhile study.

CASTRO-HIDALGO, Orlando. Spy for Fidel. Miami, Fla.: E. A. Seeman Pub, 1971. 110 p.

A high ranking intelligence officer who defected from Castro's Cuba relates his experiences as a police officer, soldier, and intelligence officer with the Cuban DGI. Serving in Paris at the time of his defection, he describes the use of the Cuban diplomatic service by Cuban intelligence agencies. A useful book on the Cuban service.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearings. Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean (Testimony of Orlando Castro Hidalgo). 16 October 1969. pp. 1423-1457.

CAVE BROWN, Anthony. Bodyguard of Lies. New York: Harper & Row, 1975. Sources and bibl. notes. Bibl. 947 p. (pap.: N.Y.: Bantam, 1976).

The author, a British journalist, has made an attempt to detail the story of Allied deception operations in World War II. His sources include declassified documents and personal interviews. The book is so replete with errors and erroneous embellishments, as well as irrelevancies and side excursions into matters far afield from deception, as to render it approachable only with great caution. Knowledgeable British reviewers have been highly critical, one noting that this book "can be enjoyed as narrative, as history it cannot be trusted."

CENTER FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES. The Abuses of the Intelligence Agencies. Washington: Center for National Security Studies, 1975. Bibl. footnotes. Bibl. 185 p. No index.

This is a report edited by Jerry J. Berman and Morton H. Halperin and compiled by members of the Center. It was prepared as a "factual summary" for the Conference on Controlling the Intelligence Agencies held in November 1975 under the auspices of liberal to left-wing groups. Agencies covered in the report include the FBI, Military Intelligence, NSA, the Secret Service, IRS, and CIA. It is based on articles in the media, and reports and hearings on these "abuses" by various committees, with a distinct "new left" orientation.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. Counterintelligence Staff. The Rote Kapelle: The CIA's History of Soviet Intelligence and Espionage Networks in Western Europe, 1936-1945. Washington: University Publications of America, Inc., 1979. 390 p. No index.

The Rote Kapelle comprised certain Soviet intelligence networks in Western Europe during World War II. Many members of these nets had been active for Soviet intelligence in Europe for some years before the war. In the war years, they were perhaps the principal Soviet sources of strategic military intelligence on Germany through the use of what were apparently extremely successful penetration of the German armed forces and high command. This book is perhaps the most authoritative work on the Rote Kapelle (including the Rote Drei based in Switzerland). It comprises three major parts: a narrative history of Rote Kapelle; a part on its modus operandi; and over one hundred pages of personality sketches of the principal participants. This book is not easy reading, for it is essentially a staff study (released under a Freedom of Information Act request). This does not dilute its importance for specialists in, and students of, Soviet intelligence.

CHANDLER, Lt. Col. Stedman and Col. Robert W. Robb. Front Line Intelligence. Washington: Infantry Journal Press, 1946. 183 p.

Although somewhat outdated, a readable primer to prepare officers to be combat "2's."

CLARK, Keith C. and Lawrence J. Legere, eds. The President and the Management of National Security: A Report by the Institute for Defense Analyses. New York: Praeger, 1969. Bibl. 274 p.

Originally an Institute for Defense Analyses report, this book provides one of the better analyses of the U.S. national security organization prior to the Nixon Administration. In discussing the decision-making process, foreign and domestic influences, intelligence and the roles of the White House, State Department, and Defense Department, the report conveys the flavor and dynamics of the national security process and permits the serious intelligence officer to analyze his role to determine how intelligence can better support the overall effort.

CLAYTON, Aileen. The Enemy is Listening. London: Hutchinson, 1980. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 381 p.

The author was assigned to the RAF's Y service in 1940, serving in England during the Battle of Britain, on Malta when it was under persistent attack, and in the North African and Italian campaigns. Mrs. Clayton was the first woman to be commissioned by the RAF in intelligence work; the first woman to be decorated for that work; and served as Chief Signals Intelligence Officer at the Headquarters, Mediterranean Allied Air Forces. This is the first book to be wholly devoted to the work of the Y service (although only to that part of the service handled by the RAF; the Y service story of the British Army and Navy, and that of the Americans, has not yet been told). The actual monitoring of all German signals, whether in high grade or low grade cypher, radio telephony, voice or other types of transmissions, was the responsibility of the Y service. The intercepts were flashed to Bletchley Park (for high grade cyphers) and other centers in England (for lower grade cyphers) for decryption. The Y service intercepts of voice and prolific lower grade cypher (exploitable when the key for the day was quickly broken in England) were of major importance for immediate daily tactical uses in the field. This autobiographical, sometimes chatty, volume is important in explaining the complex nature of the work undertaken and, above all, its major contribution to the winning of World War II.

* CLINE, Ray S. Secrets, Spies and Scholars: Blueprint of the Essential CIA. Washington, D.C.: Acropolis Books, Ltd., 1976. Bibl. notes. 294 p. (pap.: Washington: Acropolis Books, [1979]).

Dr. Cline recounts his career as intelligence analyst in OSS and CIA. In the latter organization, he rose to the position of Deputy Director for Intelligence (1962-66). He also served as Chief of Station in two CIA posts overseas. From 1969-73, Dr. Cline headed the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. This is the most important recent book by an official the major portion of whose career was spent in intelligence production and analysis and who writes of these matters with authority and understanding.

COBBAN, Alfred. Ambassadors and Secret Agents: The Diplomacy of the First Earl of Malmesbury at the Hague. London: Jonathan Cape, 1954. Bibl. references. 255 p.

An excellent account of British and French intrigue during a revolution in Holland during the 1780's. Deals with aspects of agent handling, secret communications, double agents, etc.

COLBY, William E. Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978. 493 p.

This book describes Colby's intelligence career, commencing with his assignments in OSS in World War II when he parachuted behind the lines on hazardous missions in France and Norway. He then details his CIA career in which he rose from case officer and other assignments to become Director of Central Intelligence during its most troubled and controversial times--the aftermath of Watergate, and the Congressional hearings into alleged misdeeds by CIA and the Intelligence Community. He also discusses his role as an Ambassador in Vietnam and the pacification and Phoenix programs there.

COLLIER, Richard. Ten Thousand Eyes. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1958. 320 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Pyramid Books, 1959).

An excellent account of the French Resistance agent networks which, under the direction of Free French headquarters in London, secured vital intelligence information on the beach and inland defenses of Hitler's Atlantic Wall.

* CONFERENCE ON BRITAIN AND EUROPEAN RESISTANCE (1939-1945). Proceedings of a Conference on Britain and European Resistance 1939-1945: Organized by St. Antony's College, Oxford. Oxford: St. Antony's College, 1963.

This volume contains the formal papers and the discussions of the Conference held at Oxford in December 1962. The Conference was designed primarily to explore British attitudes and contributions to the Resistance in the various countries of Europe during World War II. The papers were prepared by distinguished scholars and participants in Resistance activities both from Great Britain and the countries involved. An important work, it is perhaps the best compendium of its kind in this field, although, unfortunately, it was issued in an edition of less than 100 copies and is therefore hard to find.

CONQUEST, Robert. The Great Terror: Stalin's Purge of the Thirties. New York: MacMillan, 1968. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 633 p. (Revised pap., Middlesex, England: Pelican Books, 1971).

An invaluable study of the Soviet purges of the 1930's by one of the most respected and objective British students of the USSR. Of particular intelligence interest is the well-documented coverage of the role played by the Soviet intelligence and security services during Stalin's period of massive repression.

COOKRIDGE, E. H. pseud. for Edward Spiro. Set Europe Ablaze. New York: Crowell, 1967. Bibl. 410 p.

Popular and highly subjective account of the Special Operations Executive (SOE), the secret agency for sabotage and subversion in Nazi-occupied territory. Because of author's biases and certain inaccuracies, the book has been rejected by most SOE and Resistance participants.

COOKRIDGE, E. H., pseud. for Edward Spiro. The Third Man. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1968. Notes. 281 p. No index.

Cookridge again exploits his slight intelligence experience and his association with the subject to provide another look at the well-covered Philby case. The book does not reach the standards of others on the subject (q.v. Trevor-Roper, The Philby Affair and Seale and McConville, Philby). Except for some personal observations on his association with Philby in Vienna in the mid-thirties, the author provides no new information or insights into the case or the man.

CRAWLEY, Aidan Merivale. Escape from Germany: A History of R.A.F. Escapes During the War. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1956. 291 p. No index.

This is a sanitized version of an official history prepared by Crawley for the British Air Ministry. The book describes the British escape intelligence organizations (one of which the author headed) in German POW camps and the R.A.F. prisoners' continual efforts, successful and unsuccessful, to escape from these camps within Germany itself during World War II. A major work in the literature of evasion and escape.

CRUICKSHANK, Charles G. Deception In World War II. New York: Oxford University Press, 1979. 248 p.

As an outline of British and American deception operations in Europe in World War II, this book is highly useful and well-written. Mr. Cruickshank has arranged his material in a manner that is easily accessible and, considering the subject, very clear. Unfortunately, the author does not use any of the available Axis sources to determine the effectiveness of the operations, but relies on the Allies' own appraisal of their success or failure. Nevertheless, the book should prove interesting and informative to both the experienced and the novice.

DALLIN, David J. Soviet Espionage. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1955. Bibl. notes. 558 p.

An authoritative source on Soviet espionage operations and systems, the book provides one of the most comprehensive treatments of the subject. It is limited, however, to the period prior to the mid-fifties. The book is organized in a chronological format--first the main pre-WWII and wartime targets of Soviet espionage are discussed: France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland. Next comes the postwar era and the emergence of the United States as the "main enemy" and target, the role of Soviet satellite countries in intelligence/reconnaissance operations, and discussion of espionage activities in Central Europe.

* DEAKIN, Frederick William and G. Richard Storry. The Case of Richard Sorge. New York: Harper and Row, 1966. Bibl. Bibl. notes. 373 p.

The story of a leading Soviet agent in China and Japan prior to and during early WWII, written by two distinguished Oxford scholars. According to Allen Dulles, "the most authoritative book on one of the greatest spy rings in modern history."

DELMER, Sefton. The Counterfeit Spy. New York: Harper and Row, 1971. 256 p.

A revealing treatment of the use of deception and double agents by the British in WWII, but not in a class with Masterman's Double-Cross System (q.v.). Delmer concentrates on the Spaniard who created a bogus network which provided large amounts of deceptive intelligence to the Germans. Although this agent's operations contributed significantly to the deception program for the Normandy invasion, his German handlers were sufficiently impressed that they arranged for Hitler to award him the Iron Cross. Contains some confusing and factual errors.

DELZELL, Charles F. Mussolini's Enemies: The Italian Anti-Fascist Resistance. New York: Howard Fertig, 1974. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 670 p.

Part I of this scholarly work traces the clandestine Italian political opposition to Mussolini from 1924 to 1943; Part II describes the Partisan Resistance in Italy from 1943 to the end of the war.

- * DERIABIN, Peter and Frank Gibney. The Secret World. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1959. 334 p.

This important book is one of the best available expositions on KGB operations, organization, and functioning. The author was a Major of the KGB when he defected from his post in Vienna on 15 February 1954. This work and others by the author contain descriptions of his experiences during 12 years of service in the KGB. The Secret World stands as the definitive account, providing the KGB's organizational biography as known by the author during his years of service in Soviet state security. The book is rich with important detail, and is highly recommended as the source of information for the period of the 1940's through the mid 1950's.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Hearing. The Kremlin's Espionage and Terror Organizations. Testimony of Petr S. Deriabin. Released 17 March 1959. pp. 1-16.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Communist Controls On Religious Activity. Testimony of Petr S. Deriabin. 5 May 1959. pp. 1-34.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Murder International Inc.: Murder and Kidnapping as an Instrument of Soviet Policy. Testimony of Petr S. Deriabin. 26 March 1965. pp. 1-176.

- * DERIABIN, Peter. Watchdogs of Terror: Russian Bodyguards from the Tsars to the Commissars. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Arlington House, 1972. Bibl. 448 p.

Deriabin, author of The Secret World (q.v.) and editor-translator of The Penkovskiy Papers (q.v.), was a Soviet counterintelligence officer and bodyguard until his defection in 1954. Drawing on his personal experiences and numerous Russian and Western sources, he traces the history of a unique system of internal security from Kievan Rus to the Soviet Union of the 1970's. Deriabin shows how the bodyguard system, (still called the "Okhrana") within the KGB and its predecessors, has been used as an instrument of terror against both the general populace and the Party apparatus itself. Providing unusual insights into the structure and workings of the various echelons of the Soviet security services, Deriabin also presents credible accounts of incidents seldom found in open sources: assassination attempts against Stalin, details of the arrest of Beria and his lieutenants, and KGB insubordination during Khrushchev's reign, among others. A substantial appendix gives details on such items as "Okhrana" organization, pay scales, training, the Kremlin Kommandatura, etc.

DE SILVA, Peer. Sub Rosa: The CIA and the Uses of Intelligence. New York: New York Times Book Co., 1978. 308 p.

De Silva joined SSU (the operational remainder of OSS) in 1945 and continued his intelligence career in CIA, from which he retired in 1973. This memoir recounts his life as a senior officer of CIA's Clandestine Services both in Europe and the Far East. Much of his time overseas was spent as Chief of Station in the countries to which he was assigned, including Vietnam (1964-65) where a terrorist bomb cost him the sight of one eye. Sub Rosa never deviates from De Silva's view of the essentiality of a strong intelligence service for America. It tries to tell how the CIA works, particularly abroad, although the book suffers from the author's garrulous details of his personal life which do not add much to his tale. However, whatever its shortcomings, Sub Rosa is a memoir which brings out the flavor of an intelligence career and is written with a point of view that warrants study and attention.

DONOVAN, James B. Strangers on a Bridge: The Case of Colonel Abel. New York: Atheneum, 1964. Foreword by Judge Charles S. Desmond. 432 p. (pap. N.Y.: Popular Library, 1964).

Donovan, former General Counsel of OSS and the court-appointed lawyer for the Soviet "illegal," Rudolph Abel, who also negotiated the exchange of Abel for U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers, has written an interesting and valuable book on his experiences with the Soviet espionage agent. Of particular interest are the insights provided into the activities and motivations of this remarkable agent and the subsequent account of Abel's legal defense from arrest to final appeal. The reader may want to contrast this situation with the legal assistance and rights accorded Powers in his Moscow trial (q.v. Powers, Operation Overflight).

DORWART, Jeffery M. The Office of Naval Intelligence: The Birth of America's First Intelligence Agency 1865-1918. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1979. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 173 p.

ONI was organized in 1882 for the systematic collection of foreign naval information. Prior to that, any such collection was pretty much an individual or ad hoc affair. Professor Dorwart has made a seemingly exhaustive search of published as well as unpublished archival material in writing this book, and he has carefully documented his facts. This is the first history published of this type on any of the U.S. military intelligence services other than OSS. The author is working on a second volume to cover from World War I through World War II. (For additional reading, q.v. Green, The First Sixty Years of the Office of Naval Intelligence).

* DULLES, Allen W. The Craft of Intelligence. New York: Harper & Row, 1963.
Bibl. 277 p. (pap. N.Y.: Signet Book, 1965).

The former Director of Central Intelligence (1953-1961), after touching on some of the early history of intelligence, examines many aspects of intelligence requirements, collection, and production, describes the Communist intelligence services, and explores the uses of intelligence. With the authority of his own experience, he expounds the role of central intelligence and the Intelligence Community in the U.S. Government, up until the time he left office. (It should be noted that the paperback edition of this work has a little added material, particularly as to specific cases).

DULLES, Allen W., ed. Great True Spy Stories. New York: Harper and Row, 1968. 393 p. No index.

An anthology of 39 selections covering such topics as espionage, counterespionage, double agents, deception operations, codes and ciphers, and defection. Mr. Dulles' foreword and introductory comments to each section are especially valuable in view of his extensive intelligence experience.

DULLES, Allen W. The Secret Surrender. New York: Harper and Row, 1966.
Bibl. 268 p. (pap. N.Y.: Popular Library, 1966).

Mr. Dulles, who led the highly sensitive and successful OPERATION SUNRISE as an OSS official in Switzerland, describes this delicate operation which helped bring about the surrender of the German armies in Italy in World War II. The book constitutes a fascinating description of a unique intelligence coup at the highest level.

DVORNIK, Francis. Origins of Intelligence Services: The Ancient Near East, Persia, Greece, Rome, Byzantium, The Arab Muslim Empires, The Mongol Empire, China, Muscovy. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1974. Bibl. at end of each chapter. 334 p.

The late Dr. Dvornik, born in Czechoslovakia, a distinguished professor of history and political philosophies of ancient and medieval cultures, was associated with the Dumbarton Oaks Center for Byzantine History (Harvard) in Washington. This scholarly work, begun in part for a post-war project initiated by General William J. Donovan as a private citizen, deals with the secret services of countries in the centuries before and after the birth of Christ. A unique work because of its total range over scholarly writings on these periods, it describes the early rudimentary efforts to establish intelligence collection systems. An essential work for those interested in the origins of intelligence services in ancient times.

EL-AD, Avri with James Creech III. Decline of Honor. Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1976. 364 p.

This is an account of the Lavon affair, a covert action operation by Israeli intelligence operatives in Egypt in the early 1950's. The author, a member of the Israeli Military Intelligence Corps, was one of the participants in the operation which was designed to sabotage American and British installations in Egypt. By so doing, the Israelis hoped to rupture the improving American relations with Egypt. The failure and ultimate exposure of the operation created government crises in Israel for many years.

ELLIS, Kenneth. The Post Office in the Eighteenth Century: A Study in Administrative History. London: Oxford University Press, 1958. Bibl. footnotes. 176 p.

The chapters on deciphering and the "secret office" of the 18th century British post office provide excellent insights into the long established practice of intercepting mail and into the deciphering of codes. One family had responsibility for official deciphering for over a century.

EPSTEIN, Edward Jay. Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald. New York: Reader's Digest Press (McGraw-Hill), 1978. Source notes. 382 p.

This highly controversial book, the result of extensive research, presents the author's view of Oswald as a possible or probable KGB agent in the assassination of President Kennedy. Extensive consideration is given to the possibility that certain Soviet defectors actually may have been disinformation agents to clear Oswald of KGB taint. The bona fides of one of them, Yuri Nosenko, is still controversial in some intelligence circles. This book leaves more questions unanswered than it answers with respect to the assassination of the President.

FARAGO, Ladislas. The Broken Seal: The Story of "Operation MAGIC" and the Pearl Harbor Disaster. New York: Random House, 1967. Bibl. notes. 439 p. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1968).

Another treatment of the events leading up to Pearl Harbor. The author's Reference Notes are particularly interesting as are his final comments on recent "developments" which shed "new light" on the attack. Otherwise, this volume does not approach the value or scholarship of the Wohlstetter book (q.v.).

FARAGO, Ladislas. The Game of the Foxes: The Untold Story of German Espionage in the United States and Great Britain During World War II. New York: David McKay Co., 1971. Notes at end of chapters. Bibl. 696 p. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1973).

Based on captured records of the German Abwehr, Farago relates some of the story of German espionage in the United States and Great Britain, before and during WWII. The successes, failures, and problems of German intelligence operations are described in a readable and interesting manner. Yet, despite the author's efforts to supplement, correct, or confirm the Abwehr's records, the book should be read with caution. The aura of early successes is drastically modified toward the end of the book when it is revealed that the British intelligence services had completely negated German espionage in England and, in fact, had been manipulating the entire German espionage organization in England (q.v. the authoritative book by Masterman, The Double-Cross System). Despite certain deficiencies, the book has some interest for the student of the times or of intelligence operations in general. (q.v. the more recent scholarly work by Kahn, Hitler's Spies).

FELIX, Christopher, pseud. A Short Course in the Secret War. New York: Dutton, 1963. 314 p. No index.

An experienced officer discusses various aspects of covert and clandestine intelligence. The first half of this book is recommended. The second part deals with the author's intelligence experiences in Hungary after World War II.

* FISCHEL, Edwin C. "The Mythology of Civil War Intelligence." in: Civil War History. Vol 10, No. 4, University of Iowa (Ames), Dec. 1964.

In the only magazine article to be included in this bibliography, Mr. Fischel, an outstanding specialist in his field, attempts to shatter the myths that have been created and perpetuated concerning Civil War intelligence operations. His comments serve as an invaluable starting point for subsequent and more critical reading of the mass of Civil War intelligence literature, most of which is hardly credible. (This entire issue of Civil War History is devoted to various aspects of Civil War intelligence activity.)

Flicke, Wilhelm F. War Secrets in the Ether. Laguna Hills, California: Aegean Park Press, 1977. 2 vols., 305 + 45 p.

This brief two volume study has largely been reconstructed from memory by the author, following the loss of his original manuscript. Considered a significant and important work on Germany cryptography in European countries from World War I through World War II, it has long been held by the U.S. Government on a classified basis and is now published for the first time. Flicke's own cryptographic service covered both wars, and is of particular importance in the intercept field.

FOOT, Michael Richard Daniel and James M. Langley. MI 9: Escape and Evasion 1939-1945. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1980. Apps. Bibl. 351 p.

This book, originally published in England in 1979, has been slightly expanded to give some material on the American MIS-X, the counterpart of the British escape and evasion organization, MI 9. Langley, who escaped from German hands after the loss of an arm at Dunkirk, was the representative of MI 6 in MI 9. He ultimately was the co-commander of the joint American/British E & E task force, IS 9, on the continent following D-Day. Foot is a well known British historian. MI 9 oversaw the establishment of escape lines, the preparation of escape kits, and the instructions for troops and fliers as to how to evade capture if possible, how to conduct oneself if captured, and how to undertake escape if imprisoned. It also found the means to be in communication with some of the prisoners in enemy camps. The book, written from the viewpoint of MI 9 headquarters, includes the intelligence perspectives of E & E, and also describes the work of some of the major E & E nets, (the "rat lines"), in various theaters of World War II. It is the first book to describe the work of the Americans in this field, although in nowhere near the detail given to the British work which preceded it. Nevertheless, it is an important work, and one which sets the path for an overall American volume on this subject.

FOOT, Michael Richard Daniel. Resistance: European Resistance to Nazism 1940-1945. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1977. Bibl. footnotes. Note on books. 346 p.

In the author's own words, this book attempts "to analyse the whole field of wartime resistance to the Nazis in Europe; to explain what kinds of things resisters could and could not do...". To compress this broad subject into one volume means that it must be treated with some degree of superficiality and absence of detail. And therein lies the book's merit; for it serves as a primer or introduction to the subject of resistance in World War II Europe, including the roles of SOE and OSS. The first hundred and fifty pages are especially recommended.

* FOOT, Michael Richard Daniel. SOE in France: An Account of the Work of the British Special Operations Executive in France, 1940-1944. London: Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966. Bibl. footnotes. Sources. 550 p.

This book is a part of the official British History of the Second War series. The 1968 edition is slightly changed from the original 1966 edition. It contains a short but useful section on the origin and nature of SOE in its work of conducting sabotage and subversive activities against the Axis in World War II. The book deals primarily with the work of the F Section -- SOE's independent French Section -- describing recruiting and training, communications, and security, as well as specific intelligence nets and operations. The author had access to the official SOE files in writing, as well as some oral interviews with participants in these activities.

* FOOTE, Alexander. Handbook for Spies. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1949. 273 p. No index. (Revised edition: London: Museum Press, 1964).

An excellent description of the Soviet espionage net, Rote Drei, in Switzerland during WWII, written by the British radio operator of this Soviet apparatus.

FORD, Corey. Donovan of OSS. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1970. Bibl. 366 p.

This book is both a biography of Donovan and a history of the OSS which he headed. Based in part on some of Donovan's own private papers, it sheds much light on the leader of U. S. WWII intelligence and of the predecessor organization to CIA. However, many sources were not exploited, and the definitive biography of Donovan is yet to be written.

FREEDMAN, Lawrence. US Intelligence and the Soviet Strategic Threat. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1977. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 235 p.

The author is a British researcher and writer in the field of strategic studies. This volume sets forth his understanding of the U.S. Intelligence Community and its estimating process. It then discusses various aspects of the "Soviet threat" from the early "missile gap" through the Ford administration. Freedman has relied almost completely on open sources - books, articles, declassified materials, and some interviews. He correctly notes in his introduction that "I cannot be sure as to the reliability of all the information I have used . . . In a study such as this there are bound to be inaccuracies." Some of his published sources are indeed rather weak reeds on which to lean. Nevertheless, this book is an interesting effort by an outsider and worth a look by those interested in this field.

FROLIK, Josef. The Frolik Defection. London: Leo Cooper, 1975. 184 p.

These memoirs of a Czech intelligence officer who defected in 1969 at the rank of Major, are an important guide to the day-to-day operations of Bloc intelligence agents. Frolik details poisoning and bombing attempts against Radio Free Europe, entrapment of visitors to his country, recruitment of members of the British Parliament, and development of certain British labor leaders. In the latter case, he was ordered to desist, because some labor officials were already in the KGB's "stable." Unsettling to American readers is Frolik's comment that when he first considered defection and reviewed his service's files on U. S. intelligence officers, looking for one to contact, he ended up compiling a list of those officers to whom he would not defect based on their weaknesses and vulnerabilities. The book does not include the names of the recruited labor and parliamentary leaders because of the British libel laws.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing.
Communist Bloc Intelligence Activities in the United States. (Testimony
of Josef Frolik) 18 November 1975. pp. 1-64.

GEHLEN, Reinhard. The Service: The Memoirs of General Reinhard Gehlen.
New York: World Publishing, 1972. Introduction by George Bailey. 386
p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Popular Library, 1973).

General Gehlen was the senior German intelligence officer on the Eastern Front during WWII. After the war, he established the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) - the best German foreign intelligence service. The Gehlen memoirs have many of the usual attributes of an intelligence service chief's personal recollections: self-serving to highlight his successes and rationalize his shortcomings; more lengthy coverage of his early successes and relatively cursory on his failures (i.e. Felfe case); and an absence of "inside" information due to security limitations, the threat of possible libel suits, or the natural guardedness of a lifetime intelligence practitioner. Yet, as the memoirs of an intelligence leader of the Cold War period, the book contains much of value to the discriminating reader. (q.v. Höhne and Zolling, The General Was a Spy).

GISKES, Herman J. London Calling North Pole. New York: British Book Centre, 1953. Epitogue by H. M. G. Lauwers. 208 p. No index.

This book relates the remarkable operation known as "Nordpol" or the "Englandspiel." It is the story of the radio deception set up by the Germans in World War II after their capture of a Dutch officer parachuted into Holland by the British SOE to work with the Resistance. Undetected for nearly two years, the operation netted 54 agents and quantities of British weapons and explosives parachuted to the Dutch during that time. The book also contains material on other operations of the Abwehr's counterintelligence branch, of which the author was chief in Holland. (For additional reading on "Nordpol", see Louis De Jong's "The 'Great Game' of Secret Agents" in Encounter, Jan. 1980).

GLASS, Lt. Col. Robert R. and Lt. Col. Phillip B. Davidson. Intelligence Is for Commanders. Harrisburg, Pa.: Military Service Publ. Co., 1948. Foreword by Lt. Gen. Manton S. Eddy. 189 p.

A primer on combat intelligence including basic principles, the intelligence cycle, tactical study of the terrain and weather, counterintelligence training, and SOPs. Although basic, fundamental, and somewhat outdated, the book nevertheless has valuable insights into the critical relationship between the commander and his intelligence officer.

GODDARD, Brig. Gen. George W. with DeWitt S. Copp. Overview: A Life-Long Adventure in Aerial Photography. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1969. 415 p.

Personal account of the development of aerial photography for military purposes from the 1920's through the 1940's by the pioneer of long-range high altitude photography and the developer of the strip camera. As engaging as it is informative - but, unfortunately does not provide a satisfactory discussion of the intelligence application of Goddard's technology.

GOUDSMIT, Samuel A. ALSOS. New York: Henry Schuman, Inc., 1947. 259 p.

Although quite dated, an interesting and worthwhile look at a scientific intelligence project: the determination of how much the Germans knew of our atom bomb and the extent of German progress in this field. The study was conducted by a joint scientific-military team that followed immediately in the wake of the Allied armies invading Europe in 1944. Dr. Goudsmit was the leader of the civilian scientists in this joint effort. One of the few books in the scientific and technical intelligence field. (q.v. Pash, The ALSOS Mission).

GOULDEN, Joseph C. Truth is the First Casualty: The Gulf of Tonkin Affair-Illusion and Reality. New York: Rand McNally, 1969. Bibl. sources. 285 p.

Of specific interest in this study of the Gulf of Tonkin affair is the chapter on "The Dangerous Business of Electronic Espionage."

GOUZENKO, Igor. The Iron Curtain. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1948. 279 p. No index.

The account of the Russian code clerk (who defected from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa) regarding espionage in Canada immediately after WWII. (q.v. Canada, Report of the Royal Commission...).

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Testimony of Former Russian Code Clerk Relating to the Internal Security of the United States. 11 January 1955. pp. 1-67.

GRAMONT, Sanche de. The Secret War: The Story of International Espionage Since World War II. New York: G. P. Putnam's, 1962. 515 p. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1963).

A journalistic study of CIA and foreign intelligence organizations conducting secret espionage activities in the 1950's. The book is considered worth reading, particularly for the case studies involved.

GREEN, James R. The First Sixty Years of the Office of Naval Intelligence.
American Univ., Washington, D.C., 1963. (Submitted by the author in
partial fulfillment of graduate studies requirements. Available through
University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich.). 138 p.

An excellent and informative historical review of the origins of the
Office of Naval Intelligence, using only open, unclassified sources.
(q.v. Dorwart).

HAGEN, Louis E. The Secret War for Europe: A Dossier of Espionage. New
York: Stein and Day, 1969. Foreword by Sir Kenneth Strong. 287 p.

A well-recommended book of post-WWII espionage activities in Germany,
with discussions on both West and East German espionage operations
which convey the nature of the secret clandestine war between competing
intelligence services.

HAMILTON, Peter. Espionage and Subversion in an Industrial Society: An
Examination and Philosophy of Defense for Management. London:
Hutchison, 1967. Bibl. 230 p.

A provocative and highly interesting conceptualization of the role of
industrial espionage and subversion in the "modern battlefield of the
industrial arena, where nations and ideologies struggle for economic
supremacy." For the students of intelligence theory and practice, the
book will convey some new insights and outlooks.

HAREL, Isser. The House on Garibaldi Street: The First Full Account of
the Capture of Adolf Eichmann, Told by the Former Head of Israel's Secret
Service. New York: The Viking Press, 1975. 296 p. (pap. N.Y.:
Bantam, 1976).

Isser Harel, former chief of the MOSSAD, describes in detailed fashion
the long-range, in-depth planning and the execution of the Eichmann
capture by Israeli agents in Argentina. Unfortunately, little is done
to identify the actual intelligence organizations involved, and the
actual agents appear under pseudonyms. The book presents the concepts
of Harel and men like him who, a generation ago, created the Israeli
intelligence community and who continue to influence it even in
retirement.

HEIKAL, Mohammed. The Road to Ramadan. New York: Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Company, 1975. 285 p. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine, 1976).

This book by Egypt's former Minister of Information and editor-in-chief of Al Ahram, Egypt's leading newspaper, covers the Arab "inside story" of Egyptian events from the Six Day War of 1967 through the Yom Kippur War of 1973. It is not solely an intelligence text. However, it is almost the only book available which details Arab thinking, as well as the planning, disinformation, deception, and intelligence activities by the Egyptian military, which misled Israeli military intelligence in the days preceding the Yom Kippur War.

HERZOG, Major General Chaim. The War of Atonement: October 1973. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1975. 300 p.

This account of the 1973 Yom Kippur War is a professional analysis of Israeli intelligence failures. The author was the former Israeli Director of Military Intelligence.

HEUER, Richards, J., Jr., ed. Quantitative Approaches to Political Intelligence: The CIA Experience. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1978. Bibl. notes. 181 p. No index.

This book comprises a series of essays by CIA analysts to elucidate CIA's attempt "to apply modern social science methods to problems confronted by political intelligence analysts.... The first chapter discusses the CIA's overall experience in applying quantitative methods of political analysis; seven subsequent chapters report on applications of specific methods as diverse as regression analysis, multi-dimensional scaling, Bayesian statistics, and cross-impact analysis." (Quoted from the book's prefatory material). The authors have attempted to avoid methodological jargon as much as possible so as to be understood by the informed layman.

HEYMONT, Lt. Col. Irving. Combat Intelligence in Modern Warfare.
Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Co., 1960. 244 p.

Author proposes to set forth comprehensively the principles and operations of combat intelligence, including a full explanation of the impact of nuclear weapons, helicopters, electronics, and other aspects of modern warfare. An ambitious effort, but with very few revealing conclusions or new ideas.

HILSMAN, Roger. Strategic Intelligence and National Decisions. Glencoe,
Ill.: The Free Press, 1956. 187 p.

Discussion of the relationship between intelligence and the decision process by a former OSS and INR official written prior to his role as Director of INR. This academic study on the theory of intelligence is provocative, but not easy reading. Several of his interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations are not accepted by leading intelligence authorities.

HILSMAN, Roger. To Move a Nation: The Politics of Foreign Policy in the Administration of John F. Kennedy. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Co., 1967. 602 p. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1968).

Hilsman, Director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research and Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs under President Kennedy, writes on the "politics of foreign policy in the Kennedy Administration." Parts III and V on President Kennedy and the CIA and "The Cuban Missile Crisis" are of particular interest. Hilsman's comments are highly subjective and frequently provocative and debatable. Even for those who disagree with the author, the book provides an insight into the intelligence activities of the critical years of the early 60's as viewed by the then Director, INR.

HINGLEY, Ronald. The Russian Secret Police: Muscovite, Imperial Russian and Soviet Political Security Operations. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1970. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 313 p.

An historical survey of Russian and Soviet intelligence and security activities from Ivan the Terrible through the Brezhnev-Kosygin regime until 1970. Though he adds no new insights or interpretations, the author has made a significant contribution by portraying the continuity of secret police functions from the Tsarist through the Soviet periods. Well written, it provides good background reading for the person unfamiliar with the centuries-long tradition behind the KGB/GRU apparatus.

HINSLEY, Francis H., with E.E. Thomas, C.F.G. Ransom, and R.C. Knight. British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and Operations. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979. Apps. Bibl. footnotes. 601 p. Vol. I.

This work, to be published in three volumes, is a part of the official British series, History of the Second World War. The authors have had complete access to virtually all available British strategic, and many operational, intelligence documents from World War II (and the key years preceding) - including the Ultra Material. These volumes will have comparatively little on the War in the Far East, where so much depends on American documentation. The authors have relied largely on British documents, rather than interviews, although tactical documentation is scarce. Vol. I takes readers to the German invasion of Russia in June 1941. Vol. II is scheduled for publication shortly. This monumental work of scholarship, officially authorized, probably will represent the most important comprehensive work on intelligence ever produced. Intended for the serious reader, this history is often dull, in part because of its minutiae. The almost total absence of the names of those who participated in the intelligence work described seems also to be a drawback. The principal task is "to reconstruct the influence of intelligence on the major decisions, the chief operations and the general course of the war." The Appendices to this volume should not be overlooked. These volumes must be studied by all intelligence professionals.

HÖHNE, Heinz. Codeword: Direktor: The Story of the Red Orchestra. New York: Coward, McCann, and Geoghegan, 1971. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 310 p.

Heinz Höhne provides a new and provocative evaluation of the famous Soviet spy ring, the "Red Orchestra" or "Rote Kapelle." Superbly documented with organizational charts, glossary, extensive notes, personality data, and bibliography, the book presents a dramatic account of the confrontation between the Soviet ring and the Nazi counterespionage organization dedicated to its neutralization and destruction. Espionage, counterespionage, and controlled deception operations are described in sufficient detail to satisfy both the general reader and the professional intelligence officer. Noteworthy is the author's contention that both the Germans and the Russians (as well as other observers) have greatly exaggerated the impact of the ring on the course of the war. (q.v. Trepper, The Great Game, and Central Intelligence Agency, The Rote Kapelle).

HÖHNE, Heinz and Hermann Zolling. The General Was a Spy: The Truth About General Gehlen and his Spy Ring. New York: Coward, McCann, and Geoghegan, 1972. Introduction by Hugh R. Trevor-Roper. Preface by Andrew Tully. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 347 p. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1972).

This book is an excellent and well-documented treatment of General Gehlen's amazing intelligence career, capped by his directorship of the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) - the German external service. Based on the Der Spiegel series on Gehlen, it is a relatively objective description of Gehlen's career and his subsequent fall. The author's notes, bibliography, and operational data sprinkled throughout the book will be of particular interest to the serious student of the period. (q.v. Gehlen).

HOLMES, Wilfred J. Double-Edged Secrets: U.S. Naval Intelligence Operations in the Pacific during World War II. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1979. Foreword by Senator Daniel K. Inouye. 231 p.

This personal account of the Navy's Hawaiian-based production of intelligence in support of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, is both accurate and very readable. Capt. Holmes, USN, was an integral part of this work, including the tactical communications intelligence support to CINCPAC. His role included all-source intelligence production, analysis, and dissemination. The author gives excellent descriptions of many of the key personnel involved. Particularly valuable are Holmes' accounts of the intelligence background of the crucial battle of Midway and the shoot-down of the plane carrying Admiral Yamamoto, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Combined Fleet, a successful but calculated risk of the use of COMINT. This book is the best presently available on U.S. naval intelligence in the Pacific.

* HYDE, H. Montgomery. Room 3603: The Story of the British Intelligence Center in New York during World War II. New York: Farrar, Straus and Co., 1963. Foreword by Ian Fleming. Bibl. (sources). 257 p. (pap. New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1964 and reissued, New York: Ballantine Books, 1977).

An anecdotal account of British secret intelligence operations in the United States and the Western Hemisphere during World War II by a member of the staff of Sir William Stephenson, the war-time Director of British Security Coordination in the United States. The book describes this organization's relationships with the FBI, the support it gave to General Donovan in establishing the OSS, and many BSC operations in intelligence collection, counterintelligence and covert action throughout the Western Hemisphere. (q.v. Stevenson, A Man Called Intrepid).

HYMOFF, Edward. The OSS in World War II. New York: Ballantine Books, 1972. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 405 p.

This book, published only in paperback, remains a relatively superficial, unofficial survey and recapitulation of the better known aspects of OSS origin and operations. The book suffers from lack of documentation. Essentially a disconnected compilation of stories, often well-written and entertaining, of OSS exploits.

IND, Col. Allison. Allied Intelligence Bureau: Our Secret Weapon in the War Against Japan. New York: McKay, 1958. 305 p.

A description of U.S. and Allied intelligence operations conducted against the Japanese in the South and Southwest Pacific. Written by a senior official in the Allied Intelligence Bureau, the book is one of the few good sources available on this activity.

INFIELD, Glenn B. Unarmed and Unafraid. New York: Macmillan Co., 1970. Bibl. 308 p.

Evolution of aerial reconnaissance since Civil War with discussion of pilots, engineers, aircraft and cameras. Historical examples include U-2, Cuban Missile Crisis, and Korea.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENTS. European Resistance Movements 1939-45: Proceedings of the Second International Conference on the History of the Resistance Movements Held at Milan 26-29 March 1961. London: Pergamon Press, 1964. Introduction by Ferruccio Parri. 663 p.

This volume contains the formal papers presented at the Conference by historians of and participants in the various WWII Resistance movements, both from the West, the Soviet Union and Bloc countries. Because of Soviet objections, none of the discussions from the floor are included in the published volume. From a reading of these papers, one will see that the Soviet and Bloc papers present a well-orchestrated propaganda theme: namely, that they did not use Resistance movements for military and intelligence purposes; that the people of the occupied countries knew that they would be liberated by the might of the Red Armies; and that therefore Resistance was a struggle by the people to make certain that the fascist, monarchical leadership of pre-war times would never return to enslave the people for the political and economic purposes of the United States and Great Britain. These propaganda ploys were denounced by the Western scholars, and for that reason none of the floor debates are included. The Western contributions present a more accurate historical balance. (For further study, see also the papers of the First International Conference on the History of the European Resistance Movements, held at Liege and Brussels, Belgium, in 1958; the papers of that Conference were published by the Pergamon Press in 1960. q.v. Conference on Britain and European Resistance containing the papers and discussions of the Conference held at Oxford, England in 1962.)

- JAMES, Admiral Sir William. The Code Breakers of Room 40: The Story of Admiral Sir William Hall, Genius of British Counterintelligence. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1956. 212 p.

Biography of Britain's Director of Naval Intelligence during WWI by officer in charge of communications intelligence. Includes interesting description of exploitation of the Zimmerman Telegram.

- JOHN, Otto. Twice Through the Lines: The Autobiography of Otto John. New York: Harper and Row, 1972. Bibl. 340 p.

These memoirs of the former head of West Germany's post-WWII internal security service shed new light from the author's self-serving point of view on the question of his "defection" or "kidnapping" to East Germany and his subsequent return to West Germany. John, a German liberal who opposed Hitler, assisted British intelligence in WWII, and later feuded with Gehlen in post-war Germany, relates his fascinating story in an interesting and readable manner. His comments on Germany and the German people are particularly revealing, although the general effect of the book leaves one unsatisfied as to its soundness. (q.v. Gehlen, The Service, for his criticism of John.)

- * JONES, R. V. The Wizard War: British Scientific Intelligence, 1939-1945. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1978. Foreword by the Vicomtesse de Clarens. Bibl. notes. 556 p.

This autobiographical book describes the author's experiences as the head of scientific intelligence on the British Air Staff and scientific intelligence advisor to the British Secret Intelligence Service, as well as his associations with senior British scientific personnel throughout World War II. It is important reading about the development of scientific intelligence in Britain at war, including the use of Ultra materials in that effort. Of interest is the author's emphasis on his use of POW interrogation reports.

- * KAHN, David. The Codebreakers: The Story of Secret Writing. New York: Macmillan, 1967. Bibl. notes. 1164 p. (pap. N.Y.: Signet Books, 1973).

KAHN, David. Hitler's Spies: German Military Intelligence in World War II. New York: Macmillan, 1978. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 671 p.

This is the most detailed study on the subject in English. This book is based on personal interviews with many participants and on extensive research of documentary material. Its focus is on German Army and high command intelligence, with little on air and naval intelligence.

KAZNACHEEV, Aleksandr I. Inside a Soviet Embassy: Experiences of a Russian Diplomat in Burma. Philadelphia and New York: Lippincott, 1962. Introduction by Simon Wolin. 250 p.

The experiences of a young U.S.S.R. diplomat co-opted into Soviet intelligence in Burma, who subsequently asked for asylum in the U.S. This book provides a rare look into the operations of intelligence in combination with the Soviet diplomatic service and into Soviet political activities in S.E. Asia, particularly vis-a-vis Communist China. The use of Embassy cover for intelligence activities is well covered.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Soviet Intelligence in Asia. Testimony of Aleksandr Yurievich Kasnakheyev. (sic) 14 December 1959. pp. 1-25.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Conditions In the Soviet Union. The New Class. Further Testimony of Aleksandr Y. Kaznacheyev. 22 January 1960. pp. 1-42.

* KENT, Sherman. Strategic Intelligence for American World Policy. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1949. 226 p. (pap. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966).

A foresighted early work on the theory and ideal operation of national intelligence production. The book lays down many of the principles which have subsequently been established in practice. The paperback edition contains a new 5000 word preface by Dr. Kent, reflecting his many years of experience as Chairman of the Board of National Estimates at CIA.

KHOKHLOV, Nikolai Y. In the Name of Conscience: The Testament of a Soviet Secret Agent. New York: David McKay Co., 1959. 365 p. No index.

An autobiographical account, this book describes the author's experiences as an MVD officer, from his recruitment in 1941 to his defection from Soviet state security in 1954. In that year, Khokhlov was sent to Germany to assassinate a prominent leader of the NTS (an anti-Soviet Russian emigre organization). Refusing to carry out this execution, he turned himself over to his target, and defected to U.S. intelligence officials. Along with valuable detail about Soviet state security recruitment and operations, Khokhlov includes criticism of the way he was handled by U.S. intelligence officials.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Activities of Soviet Secret Service Testimony of Nikolai Eugeniевич Khokhlov, Former MGB Agent. 21 May 1954. pp. 1-48.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearings. Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Part 86. Testimony of Nikolai Khokhlov. 16 October 1957. pp. 4817-4841.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Hearing. Testimony of Nikolai Khokhlov: Thought Control in Soviet Art and the Liberation of Russia. (Investigation of Communist Activities in the Los Angeles, Calif., Area - Part 8). 17 April 1956. pp. 3755-3804.

KIRKPATRICK, Lyman B., Jr. Captains Without Eyes: Intelligence Failures in WWII. New York: Macmillan Co., 1969. Bibl. references. Bibl. 303 p.

An interesting examination of five major intelligence "failures" of WWII (Barbarossa, Pearl Harbor, Dieppe, Arnhem, Battle of the Bulge) with chapters on the problems of foresight and the brilliance of hindsight in such matters.

* KIRKPATRICK, Lyman B., Jr. The Real CIA. New York: Macmillan Company, 1968. 312 p.

Describes the author's experiences in OSS and his long career in CIA, where he served in many positions, including those of Inspector General and Executive Director-Comptroller. It provides an insider's view of the development of CIA up until 1965.

KIRKPATRICK, Lyman B., Jr. The U.S. Intelligence Community: Foreign Policy and Domestic Activities. New York: Hill and Wang, 1973. Bibl. 212 p. (pap. N.Y.: Hill and Wang, 1975).

A description of the roles, functions, and organization of the U.S. Intelligence Community, prior to Prof. Kirkpatrick's retirement from CIA in 1965. The book is the best available for that period, but does not reflect the many changes in the Community since that date. Nevertheless, it is recommended reading.

KLASS, Phillip J. Secret Sentries in Space. New York: Random House, 1971. 236 p.

The senior editor for "Aviation Week and Space Technology" magazine provides an interesting and informative discussion of the development and constant improvement of space satellites. Using open sources, he describes the evolution of unmanned reconnaissance vehicles from the early years, emphasizing the U.S. program while summarizing what is known from the open press about the Soviet efforts. Of particular interest are his comments on the capabilities and limitations of space vehicles for intelligence purposes, as well as their value in policing arms limitation agreements and generally assisting in the maintenance of peace. The book covers material not available elsewhere in one volume at the time of publication.

KNORR, Klaus. Foreign Intelligence and the Social Sciences. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1964. (Research Monograph No. 17, Center of International Studies) Bibl. references. 58 p.

An interesting analysis of the relationships between Intelligence and the social sciences, particularly historical and social science research methodology.

* KOCH, Brig. Gen. Oscar W. with Robert G. Hays. G-2: Intelligence for Patton. Philadelphia: Whitmore Publishing Company, 1971. 167 p. No Index.

General Patton's successes on the battlefield could not have been accomplished without an effective and aggressive intelligence effort and the commander's appreciation and use of the intelligence product. BG Koch, Patton's G-2 in the North African, Sicily, and European campaigns, relates his experiences with this controversial leader in a highly readable fashion. The insider's view of the intelligence support for Patton's operations, particularly its role in the Ardennes campaign, is of great interest and value to the student of military intelligence. Regretfully, this book was published prior to the public revelation that the British had broken the German World War II codes. Therefore, the role of communications intelligence on General Patton's decisions is not included.

KRIVITSKY, Walter G. In Stalin's Secret Service: An Expose of Russia's Secret Policies by the Former Chief of Soviet Intelligence in Western Europe. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1939. 273 p. No index.

Krivitsky served in various departments of Soviet military intelligence, commencing in 1920. He had risen to the position of chief of Soviet military intelligence for Western Europe when, in 1937, he defected to the West. In his book, Krivitsky discusses various aspects of Stalin's domestic and foreign policies, and describes that work of Soviet intelligence (including the Comintern) with which he was personally familiar. Krivitsky had made his way to the United States when, in 1941, his body was found in a locked hotel room in Washington, D.C. All obvious evidence pointed to a suicide, and the case was immediately closed by the police on that basis. Later information gives every indication that he was murdered at Soviet instigation.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Hearings. Testimony of Walter G. Krivitsky. 11 October 1939. pp. 5719-5742.

KUUSINEN, Aino. The Rings of Destiny: Inside Soviet Russia from Lenin to Brezhnev. New York: Morrow, 1974. Foreword by Wolfgang Leonard. Notes. Bibl. 255 p.

An extremely interesting account of developments in the USSR by the widow of the late Comintern and Soviet Party luminary, Otto Kuusinen. This book is especially valuable for the insights given to the Shanghai phase, in the 1930's, of the intelligence activities of the famous Soviet agent Richard Sorge and his successors in China. The work provides information and clues not available in other accounts of Sorge's operations (e.g. Deakin & Storry, The Case of Richard Sorge, q.v.).

LAMPE, David. The Savage Canary: The Story of Resistance in Denmark. London: Cassell & Co., 1957. Foreword by Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Embry. 236 p. (An American paperback edition, under title of The Danish Resistance, was published in New York: Ballantine Books, 1960).

This volume describes the high spots and personalities of the Danish Resistance in World War II, with much material on resistance tradecraft.

LANGLEY, James Maydon. Fight Another Day. London: Collins, 1974.
Introduction by Airey Neave. 254 p. No index.

The author, who escaped from France, was one of the key officers in MI 9, the British Intelligence organization established to handle the problems of escape and evasion from Occupied Europe during World War II. The book tells of the work of MI 9 and also relates Langley's experiences as the British commander (jointly with an American officer) of IS 9, established to go into Europe behind the advancing Allied armies to continue to rescue Allied prisoners and to reward those who had helped them to escape during the War. While it lacks sufficient detail for other than the casual reader, it is particularly interesting for its discussion of MI 9's relations with MI 6, the British Secret Intelligence Service. It also gives little attention to the American role in IS 9. (q.v. Neave, The Escape Room and Foot and Langley, MI 9. For further reading see Secret Sunday by Donald Darling).

LASBY, Clarence G. Project Paperclip: German Scientists and the Cold War. New York: Atheneum, 1971. Bibl. notes. Bibl. comment. 338 p. (pap. N.Y.: Atheneum, 1975).

An interesting look at the post-WWII intelligence effort to find and exploit German scientists.

LEVERKUEHN, Paul. German Military Intelligence. New York: Praeger, 1954. 209 p.

An account of German WWII intelligence activity written by a former German intelligence officer. The final chapter provides an insider's view of the famed Admiral Canaris, head of the German Abwehr.

* LEWIN, Ronald. Ultra Goes to War. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1978.
Notes. Bibl. 397 p. (pap. N.Y.: Pocket Books, 1980).

Lewin, a respected British historian, has written several books on military and political leaders of World War II. In Ultra Goes to War, he first traces the development of the German Enigma enciphering machine, the pre-war work of the Polish Secret Service's cryptologic staff in using their technical knowledge to have some Enigma replicas constructed, and their pre-war liaison with the French and British. The book then details some of the arduous and brilliant work of the British code breakers at Bletchley Park, culminating in the first breakthrough on some of the Enigma messages in the spring of 1940. Lewin has had access to a considerable quantity of recently declassified Ultra messages as well as to many Allied users as sources for his book. He makes a major contribution to World War II historiography in his study of the impact of the Ultra material on the major battles and campaigns of the war in the West. The author does not hesitate to point out that Ultra material (from various systems of German cipher machines) could not turn some indifferent Allied officers or initially weaker Allied troop strengths into instant victors. Nor does the author slight the contributions of those American officers who were assigned to Bletchley Park to aid the workers there and those American intelligence officers who handled the Ultra material in the field. One other important point which Lewin makes is that, with hundreds of people, British and American, who were privy to Ultra, the vital secret of its existence remained without a breach throughout the War and for many years thereafter.

LONSDALE, Gordon, (pseud. for Konon Molody). Spy: Twenty Years of Secret Service: Memoirs of Gordon Lonsdale. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1965.
220 p. No index.

Lonsdale's own account of his career in Soviet intelligence, from anti-Nazi underground work to his 1964 release from a British prison (following his conviction for espionage in the "Portland Naval Secrets" case), in exchange for Greville Wynne (q.v.). The author's views are presented purely for Soviet propaganda and disinformation purposes, but are of interest to the trained intelligence officer. It is believed that this book was edited by Philby (q.v.).

LORD, Walter. Lonely Vigil: Coastwatchers of the Solomons. New York: Viking Press, 1977. 322 p. (pap. N.Y.: Pocket Books, 1978).

A professional writer, Lord served in the OSS in World War II. This book tells the story of the Coastwatchers in the Solomon Islands. These watchers, largely Australians who had worked in the islands before the war, as well as trusted native helpers, lived behind the Japanese lines there and reported on Japanese ship and aircraft movements. They were an integral part in the battle for Guadalcanal and the other Solomon Islands. Their story, a unique intelligence operation, is graphically told here, in considerable measure from the author's interviews with surviving Coastwatchers. Of particular interest is the chapter on their rescue of John F. Kennedy and his crew after the sinking of his PT 109. (For additional reading, see Eric Feldt, The Coast Watchers, Melbourne: Oxford University Press, 1946; Oxford also published an abridged U.S. Edition in the same year. Feldt was the original organizer and leader of the Coastwatchers, until crippled by a stroke).

LOTZ, Wolfgang. The Champagne Spy: Israel's Master Spy Tells His Story. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1972, 240 p. (pap. New York: Manor Books, 1973).

An interesting, readable account of an Israeli agent who lived in Egypt, mixed with the top level of Egyptian society, and provided invaluable intelligence to the Israeli Services.

McCHRISTIAN, Major General Joseph A. The Role of Military Intelligence 1965-1967. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 182 p.

This brief monograph is one of the Department of the Army series of "Vietnam Studies." MG McChristian here sets forth his experiences as J-2, MACV, 1965-67. In 1968, he became Chief of Army Intelligence, retiring in 1971. The principle areas he describes are organization, U.S.-South Vietnamese combined military intelligence activities, intelligence operations and production, counterintelligence, and intelligence support activities. The author is writing within the limitations of an unclassified monograph, so that much that he might wish to say, and great detail, have been omitted.

McGARVEY, Patrick J. CIA: The Myth & the Madness. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1972. 240 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Penguin, 1973).

An indictment of CIA, DIA, and the US Intelligence Community by a former CIA and DIA employee with 14 years of low to middle level intelligence experience. Although McGarvey notes and illustrates several of the major problems in US intelligence activities, his biased and unbalanced criticisms, frequent errors of fact, and lack of realistic solutions detract from the book's value.

- * McLACHLAN, Donald. Room 39: a study in Naval Intelligence. New York: Atheneum, 1968. Foreword by Admiral of the Fleet, The Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Notes. 438 p.

A history of British Naval Intelligence in WWII. The late author, a journalist who was on the personal staff of the Director of British Naval Intelligence, 1940-45, discusses the structure, operations, successes, and failures of that service. Chapter 15, on lessons learned, is of particular value. For security reasons at the time of writing, this book does not discuss the role of communications intelligence.

- MARCHETTI, Victor L. and John D. Marks. The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974. Publisher's note. Introduction by Melvin L. Wulf, American Civil Liberties Union. 398 p. (New revised pap. N.Y.: Dell Publishing Co., 1980).

Marchetti's fourteen year service in CIA included the position of executive assistant to the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. Marks spent four years in State Department intelligence, including service as staff assistant to the Director of Intelligence and Research. As a result of its security review of the manuscript, CIA deleted more than 160 items involving unauthorized disclosure of classified information. The CIA position was sustained in the subsequent litigation. CIA considered an additional large number of items for deletion, but determined that they could be published; these now appear in bold face type in the text. The book is marked by its heavy attacks on CIA's Clandestine Services in general, and covert action operations in particular. It also contains lengthy pleas for tight legislative control of CIA, and attacks the necessity for secrecy in much that CIA does. It is an uneven book whose polemics tend to unbalance what valid material it may contain. By failing to delete any criticism of the Agency or other material which the book contains, it is not meant to imply any endorsements by CIA of its contents or accuracy.

- * MASTERMAN, Sir John C. The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press, 1972. Foreword by Norman Holmes Pearson. 203 p. (pap. N.Y.: Avon Books, 1972).

The late Sir John Masterman was Chairman of the British Double-Cross (XX) Committee during World War II. At the end of the war, he wrote this text as an official classified history. Release, slightly sanitized, was authorized for publication by the British authorities in 1971. The book describes the highly complex and successful efforts of British Intelligence to neutralize, and in many cases to utilize, the services of every German agent in Britain during the War. A major text on counterintelligence and deception, the book is a veritable classic treatise on this type of work, and the meticulous coordination which it requires.

MEYER, Cord. Facing Reality: From World Federalism to the CIA. New York: Harper & Row, 1980. Bibl. notes. 433 p.

This autobiography, starting with the author's undergraduate days and his World War II career as a Marine officer in the South Pacific, where he was badly wounded, describes his search for world peace in the establishment of the United World Federalists. In 1951, Meyer joined the CIA, where he served for more than 25 years. His principal assignment was as head of CIA's International Organizations Division which was charged, through covert action and other means, to counter the Soviet political and propaganda offensive against the Free World. Meyer's chapters on the Cold War and on the U.S. controlled Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are particularly illuminating, as are his chapters on the Soviet Union and its KGB. This is an important and carefully written book.

MONAS, Sidney. The Third Section: Police and Society in Russia Under Nicholas I. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Press, 1961. Bibl. 354 p.

An excellent study of that period in Russian history which witnessed the permanent institutionalization of the secret police. Dr. Monas not only discusses the creation and operations of the famous Third Section, but also analyzes the impact this organization had on 19th century Russian society. His concluding remark is that while there is no historical parallel between the Third Section and the KGB, there is "indeed a tragic and historical connection."

MONAT, Pawel with John Dille. Spy in the U.S. New York: Harper and Row, 1961. 208 p. No index.

Reminiscences and reflections of the former Polish military attaché in Washington on his intelligence gathering activities in the U.S. and the control of the Polish Service by the Soviets.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. Soviet Espionage Through Poland. Testimony of Pawel Monat. 13 June 1960. pp. 1-41.

MONTAGU, Ewen E. S. Beyond Top Secret Ultra. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1978. Foreword by Hugh Trevor-Roper. 192 p.

This book is the World War II memoir of a British Naval Intelligence Officer, Ewen Montagu. In particular, he was the Naval Intelligence member of the Double-Cross (XX) Committee headed by John Masterman (q.v.). This Committee set the policy for running the doubled German agents in England against the German Abwehr for intelligence and deception purposes up to and through the Normandy invasion. Montagu handled all of the ULTRA and Abwehr traffic pertaining to naval XX matters in furtherance of the XX Committee's activities. Montagu also briefly describes Operation Mincemeat, a major British deception operation in connection with the Allied invasion of Sicily. He was the case officer for this operation, which is described in greater detail in his earlier book, The Man Who Never Was (q.v.). These memoirs are highly authoritative.

MONTAGU, Ewen E. S. The Man Who Never Was. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1954, rev. ed. 1967. Foreword by General The Rt. Hon. Lord Ismay. 160 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1964). (Subsequent editions of the book contain additional material about German reaction to this operation).

Story of the classic British deception Operation Mincemeat prior to the Sicilian invasion in WWII. Illustrates exemplary intelligence planning with respect to documentation, both personal and official, and estimate of German reactions. An excellent example of applied cover and deception.

MORAVEC, General Frantisek. Master of Spies: The Memoirs of General Frantisek Moravec. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1975. Foreword by Hanyi Moravec Disher. 240 p. No index.

General Moravec was the head of Czechoslovak Military Intelligence from 1937-1945. The book describes his efforts to develop this excellent service in the light of the General's certainty of oncoming hostilities with Germany. On the day that the Germans arrived in Prague, British Intelligence evacuated Moravec and eleven of his best officers to London, where they served for the duration. Following the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948, the General and his family again fled to the West, and the book includes nothing of his subsequent work. Although discreet, it is one of the finest memoirs of its kind by a first-class intelligence officer.

MOSLEY, Leonard. Dulles: A Biography of Eleanor, Allen, and John Foster Dulles and Their Family Network. New York: Dial Press, 1978. Source Notes. 530 p.

This is a journalistic account of the lives of Allen Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, his brother, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State in the Eisenhower administration, and their sister, Eleanor, who had a long career in government, largely in the Department of State. An attempt is made to describe how their lives intertwined. Unfortunately, the book contains sufficient errors and bias that it must be read with great caution.

MOYZISCH, L. C. Operation Cicero. New York: Coward-McCann, 1950. Postscript by Franz von Papen. 209 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1952; Pyramid Books, 1958).

An excellent description of the Cicero espionage operation in Turkey during World War II, written by Cicero's German case officer (q.v. Bazna, I Was Cicero).

MYAGKOV, Aleksei. Inside the KGB: An Expose by an Officer of the Third Directorate. New Rochelle, N.Y.: Arlington House, 1977. 131 p. No index.

Captain Myagkov is a recent significant defector to the West from the KGB. He defected to the British in West Berlin early in 1974. He is the only defector to come out of the KGB component responsible for security and counterintelligence in the Soviet Armed Forces (KGB, Third Directorate). This book is inimitably Myagkov's own account and draws extensively on the unique compilation of KGB training lecture notes and directives he brought out with him. Some of the latter are reproduced in their entirety. Many of the others are worked into the text. This book is an important eye witness account, based on solid documentation.

NATIONAL STRATEGY INFORMATION CENTER. CONSORTIUM FOR THE STUDY OF INTELLIGENCE. Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's:
(Vol. 1). Elements of Intelligence (1979); 91 p. + 31 p.
(Vol. 2). Analysis and Estimates (1980); 223 p.
(Vol. 3). Counterintelligence (1980); 339 p.
(Vol. 4). Covert Action (to be issued, Fall, 1981).
Washington: National Strategy Information Center, 1979-1981. No index.

The Consortium for the Study of Intelligence was established to conduct a series of seminars to produce papers and discussions on all aspects of the intelligence process. The ultimate purpose is to encourage teaching and research in this field as well as the development of intelligence theory. The participants in these seminars include experienced retired intelligence professionals, scholars and teachers in political science, history, and law, as well as journalists and members of the staffs of the Senate and House Select Committees on Intelligence. While many of the papers published in these volumes, (edited by Dr. Roy Godson of Georgetown University), are of uneven quality, as are the accompanying discussions of the papers, others deserve to be read with great care and interest by professionals and non-professionals alike.

NEAVE, Airey. The Escape Room. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1970. 319 p. (pap. N.Y.: Tower Publications, 1972).

This is a slightly abridged edition of the late author's original British book (Saturday at M.I.9. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1969). After his escape from the supposedly escape-proof German prison of Colditz Castle (which he described in detail in his book, They Have Their Exits, Boston: Little Brown, 1953), Neave became a key figure in MI 9, the British intelligence organization concerned with evasion and escape. His book tells of some of the key figures who established the escape lines in occupied Europe, how the lines were organized, their successes and failures. (q.v. Langley, Fight Another Day). For further reading, see Donald Darling, Secret Sunday. London: Kimber, 1975).

NICOLAI, Colonel Walther. The German Secret Service. London: Stanley Paul, 1924. 298 p. No index.

* ORLOV, Alexander. Handbook of Intelligence and Guerrilla Warfare. Ann Arbor: Univ. of Michigan Press, 1963. 187 p. No index.

An authoritative book on the techniques (many still applicable) of clandestine intelligence and clandestine warfare as practiced by the Soviets in the 1920's and 1930's, by a former Lt. Gen. of the NKVD Security Services. The author defected in 1938 while serving as the NKVD resident in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearing. (in Executive Session: released in 1962). Testimony of Alexander Orlov. 28 September 1955. pp. 1-20.

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Hearings. Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States, Part 51. Testimony of Alexander Orlov. 14-15 February 1957. pp. 3421-3439, 3441-3471.

Much of this testimony also appears in the Internal Security Subcommittee Report entitled The Legacy of Alexander Orlov, published in August 1973.

OVERSTREET, Harry and Bonaro. The FBI in Our Open Society. New York: W. Norton, 1969. 400 p.

One of the few books available that attempts an overall evaluation of the FBI, from its early days up to the activities of the late 1960's. The section on the "Controversial Bureau" focuses on early criticisms of the Bureau and provides an interesting commentary. On balance, the book favorably portrays the FBI; it should be noted, however, that the more intense criticism of the Bureau and its leadership surfaced after publication of this book.

PAGE, Bruce with David Leitch and Phillip Knightley. The Philby Conspiracy. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1968. 300 p. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Espionage/Intelligence Library, Sept. 1981).

A team of journalists detail the Philby Affair, including his lengthy service as a Soviet agent, his rise to senior ranks within the British Intelligence Service, his relationship with the defectors Burgess and MacLean, and Philby's tour in the U.S. in an intelligence liaison capacity.

PASH, Boris T. The ALSOS Mission. New York: Award House, 1969. 256 p. No index.

An excellent treatment of the ALSOS mission in WWII by the military leader of the combined military-scientific team. (q.v. Goudsmid, ALSOS). Describes the problems, operations, and results of this critical intelligence mission to determine the extent of German progress on atomic research/production.

PATTI, Archimedes L. A. Why Viet Nam? Prelude to America's Albatross.
Berkeley: University of California Press, 1980. Appendices. Bibl.
notes. Bibl. 612 p.

After OSS experience in the Mediterranean Theater, Patti became the head of the OSS Indochina desk in Washington in mid-1944. In April 1945, Patti arrived in Kunming, China, to head the OSS desk for operations in Indochina, and particularly to direct the collection of intelligence against the Japanese in Indochina. In late August 1945, Patti became the first OSS chief of station in Hanoi until 1 October 1945, when he left (in part at French insistence). While aware of Ho Chi Minh's background, OSS accepted and disseminated the information he provided about Japanese activities and events in Indochina. In turn, Ho hoped for American backing for Vietnamese post-war independence from French-colonialist domination. Patti had access to the OSS files in writing this heavily footnoted book, which covers the history of OSS intelligence activities involving Indochina and the U.S. political decisions on that country until the ouster of the French in the mid-50s. The result is a highly controversial work, largely because of Patti's friendship with, and admiration for, Ho Chi Minh, whom he tended to consider more nationalist than communist at the time. Patti's own strong views against the French in Indochina are freely expressed, together with his speculation as to the course of history there if the U.S. had backed Ho's position politically.

PEERS, Lt. Gen. William R. and Dean Brelis. Behind the Burma Road: The Story of America's Most Successful Guerrilla Force. Boston: Little, Brown, 1963. 246 p.

History of the operations of OSS Detachment 101 behind the Japanese lines in Burma. Peers was the commanding officer of the Detachment; Brelis served under him. Although the most spectacular of these operations were paramilitary, they were intertwined with collection of important tactical intelligence for the regular military forces. (For additional information on OSS Detachment 101, see Richard Dunlop, Behind Japanese Lines: With the OSS in Burma. New York: Rand McNally, 1979. 448 p.)

* PENKOVSKIY, Oleg. The Penkovskiy Papers. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1965. Foreword By Edward Crankshaw. A Personal Comment by Greville Wynne. 411 p. No index. (pap. N. Y.: Avon Books, 1966).

The story of a Soviet GRU officer who provided information of tremendous importance to British and American intelligence while continuing his service in the Soviet Union. The case constitutes one of the more significant Western intelligence coups in recent times and offers great benefit for those career intelligence officers who study it.

PERRAULT, Giles. The Red Orchestra. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1967. Bibl. 512 p.

A well-written documentary of the notorious Soviet spy ring, the Rote Kapelle, that provided the Soviets with important military and political intelligence prior to and during WWII. (q.v. Trepper. The Great Game, and Central Intelligence Agency. The Rote Kapelle).

PERSICO, Joseph E. Piercing the Reich: The Penetration of Nazi Germany by American Secret Agents during World War II. New York: Viking Press, 1979. Bibl. 376 p. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Books, 1979).

Persico, for more than a decade, was chief speechwriter for Governor (and later Vice President) Nelson Rockefeller. When the latter retired from political office, Persico determined to write this book on the penetration of Nazi Germany (and Austria) by agents of the OSS. Through Freedom of Information Act requests, he was able to obtain several hundred previously classified documents from CIA's OSS archives; he was also able to reach over 100 of the participants in the operations--agents, staff and case officers, and support personnel. A few of these operations had strategic merit. Most of them were tactical in nature, supplying important order of battle and targetting information from behind the German lines facing the Allies' advancing armies in Europe. Piercing the Reich is the first real effort at considering these operations on German soil in their entirety. As such it deserves good marks.

* PETROV, Vladimir and Evdokia. Empire of Fear. New York: Praeger, 1956. 351 p.

The personal account by a husband and wife who were long-time Soviet intelligence employees prior to their dramatic defection in Australia in the early 1950's. Petrov was a senior MVD official; his wife was a code clerk. Recommended for an insight into the Soviet state and its intelligence apparatus. (q.v. Australia, Commonwealth of. Report of the Royal Commission on Espionage.)

PETTEE, George S. The Future of American Secret Intelligence. Washington, D.C.: Infantry Journal Press, 1946. 120 p.

Although now dated, this book has historical value in its discussion of specific intelligence substantive and organizational problems which occurred during WWII and prior to formation of the CIA.

PHILBY, Harold Adrian Russell ("Kim"). My Silent War. New York: Grove Press, 1968. 262 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Dell Publishing Co., 1968).

Philby's own account of his career as a Soviet double-agent in the British Intelligence Service. This book was written in Moscow after Philby's defection to the Soviet Union. The same caution as to its disinformation aspects should be used by the reader as suggested in the comment on the Lonsdale book (q.v.).

PHILLIPS, David Atlee. The Night Watch. New York: Atheneum, 1977. 309 p.

The author's relations with CIA began on a contractual basis in South America in 1950. After some years in this status, Phillips became a full-time member of CIA's Clandestine Services, served in three countries in Latin America as Chief of Station, and rose to be the head of CIA's Western Hemisphere Division. In 1975, he retired in order to speak out publicly in defense of the need for a strong American Intelligence Community (while recognizing some of its shortcomings) and to found the Association of Former Intelligence Officers for the same purpose. His book is a well-written, anecdotal and philosophic story of his intelligence career. It gives a meaningful account of the work and thoughts of a successful career officer, with obvious emphasis on his area of specialty.

PILAT, Oliver. The Atom Spies. New York: Putnam, 1952. 312 p.

The best account of the Soviet atomic espionage rings operating in the U.S. during the 1940's and 1950's.

PLATT, Brig. Gen. Washington. National Character in Action: Intelligence Factors in Foreign Relations. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Univ. Press, 1961. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 250 p.

General Platt states his thesis for the book as follows: "In every problem of international relations, the character of the people concerned must always be considered." In this book Platt discusses both general concepts and specific cases of national character in action. His findings are intended to guide both the intelligence officer and the decision maker. As one of the few writers to discuss this problem in such depth, the book is worthy of consideration by the intelligence officer/analyst.

PLATT, Brig. Gen. Washington. Strategic Intelligence Production: Basic Principles. New York: Praeger, 1957. Bibl. 302 p.

An experienced Army and CIA intelligence officer discusses the basic principles of strategic intelligence production. Platt describes working level performance from the perspective of the analyst. The author enumerates nine principles which may be useful guides for the intelligence officer/analyst. Difficult reading at times, but of value because of the few books on the subject.

POPOV, Dusko. Spy/Counterspy: The Autobiography of Dusko Popov. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1974. Foreword by Ewen E. S. Montagu. 339 p. No index. (pap. Greenwich, Conn: Fawcett Publications, 1975).

Popov, while ostensibly working for the German Abwehr during World War II, was actually one of the best agents for the British in the Double-Cross system (q.v. Masterman). He is agent "Tricycle" in the Masterman book, and his autobiography makes pleasant and informative reading about the life of an unusual double agent in that dangerous work.

POWE, Marc B. and Edward E. Wilson. The Evolution of American Military Intelligence. SupR 02520. Fort Huachuca, Arizona: The U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, 1973. 148 p.

This well-researched text, prepared by two officers of the staff and faculty of the U.S. Army Intelligence School, covers intelligence activities from the ancient world to the present. The emphasis, however, is definitely given to the creation of a professional military intelligence corps in the U.S. Army (as opposed to the earlier use of Pinkerton detectives and amateurs) from World War I to the present. A valuable text for unit instruction.

POWER, Francis Gary with Curt Gentry. Operation Overflight: The U-2 Spy Pilot Tells His Story for the First Time. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970. 375 p. No index. (pap. New York: Tower, 1970).

First-hand narrative of U-2 operations over the Soviet Union set against the background of the late Gary Power's career as a U-2 pilot with CIA. Of special interest is Soviet handling of Powers during his trial and imprisonment following his shoot-down over Russia in May 1960.

POWERS, Thomas. The Man Who Kept the Secrets: Richard Helms & the CIA. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1979. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 393 p. (pap. New York: Pocket Books, 1981).

This book by a well known journalist is, on the one hand, the most comprehensive book on the CIA to date, and, on the other, seriously flawed with errors of fact and concept, some major, some minor. One of the book's most important shortcomings is Powers' failure to recognize the world as it was after 1947, the fact that there was a serious Soviet threat, and his failure to weave the world situation into his CIA tapestry. The author's study of the mass of material he faced (including many interviews with former CIA officials) led him to change his mind on several of his original hostilities to his subject. Unfortunately, he still tries to make himself the moral judge of U.S. policies that CIA supported, although he denies that CIA was the "rogue elephant" that others have charged. The subtitle of this book is misleading; it is not the story of Richard Helms; the latter is more of a thread which winds through the book because of his lengthy career in intelligence. The author does not understand Helms and is sometimes very unfair to him. This is a book, warts and all, which should be approached by the reader with a full recognition of its many errors, although it should be read by the professional.

PROUTY, L. Fletcher. The Secret Team: The CIA and Its Allies in Control of the United States and the World. Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973. Bibl. 496 p.

This poorly written book purports to describe the allegedly awesome power wielded by the CIA and its secret teammates of government officials, civilians, military officers, scientists and educators. Prouty, a retired Air Force Colonel, served as an Air Force and JCS Focal Point officer on numerous CIA/Defense-related activities and problems. Despite his considerable background and knowledge, the author's faulty recollections, his inclination to overstate the facts and to draw unwarranted conclusions, limits the book's validity and value.

RANSOM, Harry Howe. Central Intelligence and National Security. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard Univ. Press, 1958. Bibl. Bibl. notes. 287 p.

One of the best early accounts of the development, organization and problems of the U.S. intelligence system. Updated by Ransom's The Intelligence Establishment (q.v.).

RANSOM, Harry Howe. The Intelligence Establishment. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard Univ. Press., 1970. Bibl. Bibl. notes. 309 p.

A revision and expansion of the author's Central Intelligence and National Security (q.v.), but less accurate and credible. Discusses the nature of intelligence and the problems of intelligence in a democratic society. Includes a shallow look at the CIA and other members of the intelligence community, but with certain errors in his treatment of clandestine and modern technological activities for which his "library intelligence" research methods are understandably deficient.

ROOSEVELT, Kermit. Countercoup: The Struggle for the Control of Iran. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1979. 217 p.

Roosevelt, a veteran OSS and CIA officer, was the principal case officer for Operation AJAX, the jointly planned Anglo-American operation for the overthrow of Prime Minister Mossadegh of Iran in 1953, and the restoration of the Shah to his throne. Because Mossadegh had ordered virtually all Britishers out of Iran, the principal burden of this successful operation fell on the Americans. In the crucial days before AJAX, Roosevelt entered Iran clandestinely to take charge of the operation and maintain personal liaison with the Shah and a few other senior Iranians. This book is his description of Operation AJAX, its planning and approval at the highest levels of the British and American governments, and its execution. Originally scheduled for publication in the fall of 1979, it was withdrawn so that a few changes could be made, and was finally published in 1980.

ROSITZKE, Harry. The CIA's Secret Operations: Espionage, Counterespionage, and Covert Action. New York: Reader's Digest Press, 1977. Introduction by Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. 286 p.

Rositzke was a professional intelligence officer, first in OSS, then in CIA from which he retired in 1970. Virtually his entire career was spent in the Clandestine Services, where he held several senior positions. This book is intended neither as an exposé nor as a manual of tradecraft, although it discusses a good many secret operations (heavily disguised as to places and dates). Rather it is an account of some of CIA's operations, expressing the author's praise, and, at times, his personal criticism. Rositzke has no doubt of the need for a professional service free of abuses, although one can differ with some of his remedies as expressed in the last chapter.

ROWAN, Richard W. with Robert G. Deindorfer. Secret Service: 33 Centuries of Espionage. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1967. Foreword by Allen W. Dulles. Bibl. notes. 786 p.

Mr. Rowan's comprehensive (although understandably sketchy) history of espionage, published first in 1937 under the title of The Story of Secret Service, has been updated by Mr. Deindorfer. This is probably the most complete and comprehensive study of espionage history in English, but Mr. Deindorfer's new text, commencing at page 578, adds little of value, lacks balance or depth, and can be skipped.

SAKHAROV, Vladimir (Nikolayevich) and Umberto Tosi. High Treason. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1980. 318 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Espionage/Intelligence Library, Sept. 1981).

This is a provocative autobiography of one of the Soviet "Golden Youth," a son of the party-privileged "New Class," well-connected by multiple family ties with the security service. As a defector to U.S. intelligence at age 26, he is one of the youngest knowledgeable ones on record. Sakharov's story, first told by John Barron in a chapter of his book, KGB, (1974) emerges from this more detailed account of his Ministry of Foreign Affairs career as an Arabic language expert and KGB co-optee, as a CIA agent in place, and as a new American, thoroughly turned-off by his resettlement handling in the U.S. The book is important for its insights into a significant element of the Soviet ruling class and as a continuing reminder of the many-faceted problems of defectors and defection.

SCHELLENBERG, Walter. The Labyrinth: Memoirs of Walter Schellenberg. New York: Harper and Bros., 1956. Introduction by Alan Bullock. 423 p. (Abridged pap. N.Y.: Pyramid Books, 1958).

A most revealing account of certain aspects of German intelligence by an important Nazi intelligence official. Schellenberg headed the foreign intelligence department of the Sicherheitsdienst of the Nazi party's Security Administration; he assumed control of all German military espionage (Abwehr) as well in 1944.

SCHWIEN, Colonel Edwin E. Combat Intelligence: Its Acquisition and Transmission. Washington, D.C.: Infantry Journal, 1936. 121 p. No index.

Written in 1936 by an instructor in the Army's Command and General Staff School, the book is of interest on two accounts: first, it reflects combat intelligence concepts as taught in the early 30's, and thus is of historical interest; and, second, its discussion of subjects such as "intentions" vs. "capabilities" and of the combat intelligence cycle in operation demonstrates that the basic principles, practices, and concepts of combat intelligence - despite great technological advances - have changed little in more than 40 years.

SEALE, Patrick, and Maureen McConville. Philby: The Long Road to Moscow. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973. Bibl. notes. 282 p.

Although a journalistic account, this is probably the best of the published books on the Philby affair. (q.v. Philby, My Silent War and Page, et al.).

SETH, Ronald. Encyclopedia of Espionage. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1974. 718 p.

In alphabetical order, Mr. Seth provides often lengthy articles on spies and intelligence organizations from the siege of Troy to the present, covering most countries of the world, as well as agents famous, infamous, and minor. The author, who served in the British SOE in World War II, is the author of several books on espionage. This one well serve as a handy reference - not a definitive guide - for the intelligence library.

SETH, Ronald. Secret Servants: A History of Japanese Espionage. New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1957. Bibl. 278 p.

One of the very few books on Japanese intelligence activities. Not considered particulary valuable or accurate in providing an insight into Japanese intelligence operations.

SHACKLEY, Theodore. The Third Option: An American View of Counter-insurgency Operations. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1981. Bibl. 185 p.

The author, now retired, was a senior CIA official who served as CIA's Chief of Station in Laos and Saigon, as well as in other important assignments. Shackley feels that between diplomacy and war there is a third option -- paramilitary operations. This book concentrates on the counterinsurgency aspects of paramilitary operations. Shackley's chapters on the various progressive phases of such operations are each followed by a chapter illustrating that phase. Thus, he discusses the insurgencies of the Spanish Basques, El Salvador, the Western Sahara, and Angola, with other examples interwoven. This short volume, simply written, is a primer of the essential steps for effective counterinsurgency operations in areas important to the United States.

SIGL, Rupert. In the claws of the KGB: Memoirs of a Double Agent.
Ardmore, Pa.: Dorrance & Co., 1978. 247 p. No index.

Vividly written, rich in case details and insights, this is an important contribution to the literature of recent Soviet security and intelligence activity. Sigl is an Austrian who was recruited by the Soviets in the late 40's for agent work in his homeland. Compromised in the early 50's, he was flown out to Moscow, trained, and shifted to work in-and-from East Berlin against American and other targets in West Germany until he defected to American intelligence in 1969. The book is a sobering reminder and updating of the Soviet (and Bloc) commitment to the clandestine agent as the operational way of life.

SINGER, Kurt D., ed. Three Thousand Years of Espionage: An Anthology of the World's Greatest Spy Stories. Freeport, N.Y.: Books for Libraries Press, 1970.

A reprint of a collection of short articles by different authors concerning espionage episodes from the twelve spies of Moses through World War II to the Cold War period. The collection is particularly good for the discussion of the techniques of espionage in ancient and Renaissance times, such as the use of churchmen as government agents. Articles also cover espionage in the Russo-Japanese War and the Spanish American War. A handy reference.

SMITH, R. Harris. OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ of California Press, 1972. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 458 p. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1973; Berkeley, Cal.: University of California Press, 1981, with new preface by the author).

This book is the most comprehensive story of OSS to date, but must be read with some caution. With access to virtually no classified files, the author has had to rely on the fading memories of many of the participants, as well as the rather inadequate published literature on the subject. This results in some errors of fact, which, taken with some biased views of the author, make for uneven reading.

....., Frank. Decent Interval: An Insider's Account of Saigon's Indecent End. New York: Random House, 1977. 590 p. (pap. N.Y.: Vintage Books, 1978).

This is a highly controversial book by a CIA intelligence analyst who served in Saigon in the closing period of the Vietnamese war. The author tries to place the blame for the last disorderly days of the war and the failure to evacuate many Vietnamese collaborators of the U.S. on CIA's Chief of Station and the U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam, as well as on Secretary of State Kissinger and President Ford. The book contains many alleged inaccuracies and distortions, nor was Snepp in a position to be privy to all of the elements of the senior decisions of which he writes. Despite Snepp's assurance to the Director of Central Intelligence and others that he would submit his manuscript for security review, he failed to do so, and the book was prepared for publication in great secrecy. The U.S. government won the decision in the Supreme Court against Snepp for violation of the latter's secrecy agreement and was awarded all of Snepp's profits from this publication.

* SOLZHENITSYN, Alexander I. The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956. Vols. I-III. New York: Harper & Row, 1973/74/78, 660 p., 712 p., 558 p.

"Gulag I" provided the historical background of institutionalized terror established by Lenin and generalized by Stalin. "Gulag II" details the primary medium of this terror, the slave labor camps. Gulag III is the concluding, and for the non-specialist, the most readable volume of this Dantean literary investigation and record of the impact on Russia and the Russians of the Communist Party system. Solzhenitsyn deals here with the Corrective Labor Camps and their State Security (KGB) and Party masters in the period of mature Stalinism (1945-1953). This book is an important record. It reveals that the breakdown of the Camp regime began before Stalin's death, that the quick structural and other adaptations under Khrushchev were essentially cosmetic and palliative, and that there has been a creeping Stalinist recidivism under Brezhnev. Like the preceding works, Gulag III is replete with extraordinary detail (the account of the popular rising in the city of Novocherkassk, 2 June 1962, pp. 506-514, has been told nowhere else in public print in this detail). With an eye given only to the poet and good craftsman, Solzhenitsyn puts the whole point of the Trilogy into his very last line, "There is no law":

"For half a century and more the
enormous state has towered over
us, girded with hoops of steel.
The hoops are still there. There
is no law."

SQUIRE, P. S. The Third Department: The Political Police in the Russia of Nicholas I. Cambridge, England: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1968. Bibl. 272 p.

Similar in some respects to the Monas book, (q.v.), The Third Department by Dr. Squire is a more in-depth study of the secret police of Nicholas I, with less social commentary. Recommended especially for those seeking a deeper understanding of the traditions and modus operandi of the Tsarist and Soviet security organizations.

STEAD, Philip John. Second Bureau. London: Evans Brothers, 1959. Source notes. 212 p.

A history of the regular French military intelligence service during World War II, comprising the Deuxieme Bureau and its supporting organizations for clandestine collection and counterespionage. Based on French-language accounts and on conversations with many officers of the service, it shows the difficulty experienced in financing and maintaining programs after 1940 in double clandestine operations, secret from both the Germans and the Vichy Government.

STERN, Philip. Secret Missions of the Civil War. Chicago: Rand McNally and Co., 1959. 320 p. No index.

First-hand accounts by men and women engaged in Civil War intelligence missions woven into a continuous narrative and introduced by an excellent Civil War historian.

STEVENSON, William. A Man Called Intrepid: The Secret War. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976. Foreword by Sir William Stephenson. Historical note by Charles H. Ellis. 486 p. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Books, 1977).

This book describes the activities of Sir William Stephenson (code-name, Intrepid, and no relation of the author) as head of British Security Coordination (BSC) in New York during World War II. BSC directed British intelligence activities in the Western Hemisphere. Stephenson was a major intelligence figure during the war. His close personal friendship with William J. Donovan was marked by the assistance Intrepid gave Donovan leading up to the establishment of (and subsequent close collaboration with) the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). This book has been severely attacked by knowledgeable reviewers as inaccurate in many respects, badly documented and grossly inflated. Because of its vulnerability to challenge, it should be approached with caution by the professional intelligence officer. (For a more detailed and balanced account of BSC operations, q.v. Hyde, Room 3603).

STOCKWELL, John. In Search of Enemies: A CIA Story. New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1978. 285 p.

Stockwell served for twelve years as a CIA case officer, largely in Africa. He was the Chief of CIA's Angola Task Force, 1975-76. In this book, he tries to describe some of what he terms CIA's "scandalous, absurd operations." He is persuaded that the clandestine services are not "essential to our national security." This book is a part of the "literature of attack" on CIA and intelligence. Stockwell did not submit his manuscript to CIA for security review prior to publication, as his secrecy agreement requires.

- * STRONG, Major-General Sir Kenneth W. D. Intelligence at the Top: The Recollections of an Intelligence Officer. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1969. Bibl. 366 p.

General Strong was a career British military intelligence officer who served as G-2 for General Eisenhower during World War II. After the war, he founded and became the first Director of the British Joint Intelligence Bureau. Subsequently, he became the first Director-General of Intelligence in the Ministry of Defence. This book relates General Strong's experiences during his intelligence career, his views of the role of intelligence in government, and important insights into the profession.

- * STRONG, Major-General Sir Kenneth W. D. Men of Intelligence: A Study of the Roles and Decisions of Chiefs of Intelligence from World War I to the Present Day. London: Cassell, 1970. (Distributed in U.S. by St. Martin's Press, N.Y.). Bibl. 183 p.

An historical review of intelligence leaders from WWI to the recent past by a senior and knowledgeable British intelligence officer. The author describes the successes and failures of a selected group of German, French, British and American intelligence chiefs, most of whom he knew personally. His emphasis is on the need for centralized direction of intelligence and the necessity for close coordination between intelligence chiefs and policymakers.

SUN TZU. The Art of War. New York and Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1963. Foreword by B. H. Liddell Hart. Preface by Samuel B. Griffith. Bibl. 197 p.

- General Samuel B. Griffith's translation of this military classic is highly recommended in view of the influence of Sun Tzu on Chinese leaders. Chapter XIII on "Employment of Secret Agents" is itself a classic in early intelligence literature.

TAYLOR, John W. R. and David Monday. Spies in the Sky. New York: Scribners, 1972. 128 p.

A discussion of aerial reconnaissance, from balloons to satellites, with emphasis on recent activities and capabilities. Mr. Taylor produces the missile sections for the Jane's Fighting Ships and Aircraft publications.

THOMPSON, James Westfall and Saul K. Padover. Secret Diplomacy, Espionage, and Cryptography 1500-1815. New York: Frederick Ungar Pub. Co., 1963. Bibl. 290 p.

An engrossing history of 300 years of diplomatic duplicity in Europe and the operations of early intelligence services.

TINNIN, David B., with Dag Christensen. The Hit Team. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1976. 240 p. No index. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1977).

Tinnin, an associate editor for Time, and Christensen, a reporter for the Oslo Aftenposten, join in producing a highly-readable journalistic documentary of an Israeli "hit team" operation in Norway in 1973. The authors trace the retaliation operation from its origins, after the slaughter of eleven members of Israel's Olympic Team in Munich, with the formation of a select, specially trained, secretly documented, search and surveillance team to seek out the leaders of the Black September terrorist movement in Europe and the Middle East. They prove successful with the first 12 "hits," but end in failure--and jail for some--with the 13th. The authors trace the operation from its approval by the Israeli cabinet, its planning and directives, training, cover-building and documentation, and launching. The functions of each squad in the elaborate operation are followed throughout the operation: Avin-Search and Surveillance, Qoph-Communications, Heth-Cover, Beth-Security and Exfiltration, and Aleph--the actual "hit team." The weaknesses of the operation, culminating in the murder of the wrong man, are critiqued. A "where are they now" of the team members wraps up an exciting retelling of at least the tip of the iceberg of the operation.

TOWNSEND, Elias Carter. Risks: The Key to Combat Intelligence. Harrisburg, Pa.: The Military Service Publishing Co., 1955. 82 p.

An analysis of combat intelligence and its relationship to the command and to the commander, presented within the context of "risk" theory and including interesting comments on capabilities, intentions and predictions.

TREPPER, Leopold. The Great Game: Memoirs of the Spy Hitler Couldn't Silence. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977. 442 p.

The author was founder and leader of the "Red Orchestra," one of the most successful underground Soviet intelligence networks of the Second World War. Trepper served as an illegal Resident in Belgium and France for the GRU (Main Intelligence Directorate--Soviet military intelligence). Following the liberation of Paris, Trepper returned to Moscow (January 1945) only to be incarcerated in Lubyanka Prison for over nine years (released May 1954). (q.v. Höhne. Codeword: Direktor: The Story of the Red Orchestra, and Central Intelligence Agency. The Rote Kapelle).

* TREVOR-ROPER, Hugh. The Philby Affair. London: Kimber, 1968. 126 p. No index.

The Philby case is examined in an excellent and perceptive essay by a distinguished British historian who has been closely affiliated with the British Secret Intelligence Service. Also includes an interesting essay on Admiral Canaris, Abwehr chief under Hitler.

*TROY, Thomas F. Donovan and the CIA: A History of the Establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency. Washington: Central Intelligence Agency. Center for the Study of Intelligence, 1981. Apps., charts, illus. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 589 p. (Commercial publication by Ballantine Books scheduled, Jan. 1982).

This volume is a study of the development of the concept of centralized intelligence in America, 1939-47. The author has had access to large numbers of the classified documents on this subject from the military intelligence services and the JCS, as well as those of OSS. Many have been declassified or sanitized for this book, originally produced in classified form. Troy describes the internecine warfare as old-line intelligence organizations (particularly G-2 and the FBI) battled for their own turf and tried to block the newly-organized OSS and subsequently the establishment of CIG and CIA. The documentation for this book has been brilliantly researched in Presidential libraries, as well as in the sources noted above and through personal interviews. The excellent writing makes it essential reading for those wishing to learn of this subject matter, and the book is important for the professional intelligence officer and scholars in general.

TUCHMAN, Barbara W. The Zimmerman Telegram. New York: Viking Press, 1958. Bibl. Source notes. 244 p. (pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1971).

A recounting of one of the most significant achievements in cryptanalysis during WWI which was a major element in bringing the U.S. into the war. Readable and well documented, this book provides an outstanding example of the impact of intelligence activities on the course of history.

TULLY, Andrew. CIA: The Inside Story. New York: William Morrow, 1962.
276 p. (pap. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Crest Book, 1963).

This book was the first full-length, purportedly factual, exposé of CIA and its activities. As Director Dulles wrote Tully's publisher, the work is "a compilation of rumor, hearsay and republication of previously published speculation about the CIA...it contains gross inaccuracies and distortions."

UNGAR, Sanford J. FBI. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1976. Bibl.
682 p.

This book is an account, by a well known journalist, of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The author had the cooperation (if not the blessing) of Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the FBI, and some of his senior associates. He interviewed many then present and former officials and agents of the FBI, and visited many of their Field Offices. It is not by any means, however an "official" study. If anything, it is critical of many aspects of the Bureau's activities. Unfortunately for the author, it was published before much of the testimony appeared in 1975-76 before various Congressional committees, which went into great detail on many of the Bureau's operations in the internal security area.

* U.S. COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. Report to the President. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975. 299 p.

This is the report, findings, and recommendations of President Ford's Commission on CIA Activities within the United States, chaired by Vice President Rockefeller. The Commission was established, following allegations in the press and elsewhere, to determine whether any domestic CIA activities exceeded the Agency's statutory authority. This is a clear and detailed account of CIA's activities in the domestic field, particularly in the light of the times and circumstances in which they occurred. It is important for the professional intelligence officer.

U.S. COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN POLICY. (Report of the Commission). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975. 278 p.

The Murphy Commission (named for its chairman, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy) submitted its final report to President Ford and both Houses of the Congress on 27 June 1975, almost three years after the original act which commissioned it. The study looks at the entirety of foreign policy, including the national role of intelligence. Chapter 7, titled "The Organization of Intelligence," describes the community that existed in 1975, before Executive Order 11905 of February 1976 was issued. Fourteen specific changes in intelligence were recommended. Some of the changes have since been adopted, some have been overtaken by events, and some have been ignored. Several volumes of appendices to the Report contain articles prepared by scholars and experts from various fields. Appendix U, in Volume 7, includes the seven articles of value to the intelligence professional.

* U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

This Committee was created in July 1977 by H. Res. 658, a year after its Senate counterpart, to carry out oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States. While much of its early activities involved the Committee's own organization and briefings on the many facets involved in the U.S. Intelligence Community, its first Report to the House (House Report No. 95-1795, dated 14 October 1978) contains interesting material. Included is an extensive glossary of intelligence terms and definitions -- a matter of considerable professional interest. A second such overall Report (House Report No. 96-1475, dated 21 November 1980) is also worth study. The Hearings and Reports of this Committee on a variety of intelligence matters and intelligence legislative proposals (including budgetary authorizations), are and will continue to be essential reading for the professional intelligence officer, as well as those outside the profession. While these Reports and Hearings are now too numerous to list here, attention might well be drawn to the Hearings held in February 1980 and published under the title of "Soviet Covert Action (The Forgery Offensive)."

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. Recommendations of the Final Report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. (House Report No. 94-833). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1976.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence (established to investigate alleged misdeeds by various elements of the Intelligence Community and generally known as the "Pike Committee"), did not issue a final report, due to disagreements with the Executive Branch over the Committee's desire to include information in the report which the Executive Branch considered classified. The House voted not to issue the report until the disagreements had been clarified; it has not been formally issued. However, a copy of one of the drafts of the report was leaked to a member of the media and was published, without authorization, in a New York weekly newspaper, The Village Voice, 16 and 23 February 1976. (An English edition of this text, with an introduction by Philip Agee, has been published in book form for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, under title: CIA: The Pike Report, Nottingham, England: Spokesman Books, 1977). The House Select Committee did publish its Recommendations in House Report No. 94-833. In addition, it published six volumes of unclassified Hearings, as follows:

- Part 1. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Costs and Fiscal Procedures.
- Part 2. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: The Performance of the Intelligence Community.
- Part 3. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Domestic Intelligence Programs.
- Part 4. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Committee Proceedings.
- Part 5. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Risks and Control of Foreign Intelligence.
- Part 6. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Committee Proceedings--II.

These Hearings, chaired by Congressman Otis Pike, surrounded by controversy from their inception, do not have the depth or balance of the Senate Select Committee Hearings noted below. However, they should receive the study of professional intelligence officers.

* U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. Final Report and Hearings. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975-76.

The Final Report (Senate Report No. 94-755) of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, chaired by Senator Frank Church, comprises six Books as follows:

- Book I. Foreign and Military Intelligence.
- Book II. Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans.
- Book III. Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans.
- # Book IV. Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence and Military Intelligence.
- Book V. The Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Performance of the Intelligence Agencies.
- Book VI. Supplementary Reports on Intelligence Activities.

An Interim Report by the Committee, entitled Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders (Senate Report No. 94-465) was issued in November 1975.## A Committee Staff Report, entitled Covert Action in Chile, 1963-1973, was also issued in 1975. Much of the testimony taken by this Committee remains classified and will not be published. However, seven volumes of unclassified Hearings have been published, entitled as follows:

- Vol. 1. Unauthorized Storage of Toxic Agents.
- Vol. 2. Huston Plan.
- Vol. 3. Internal Revenue Service.
- Vol. 4. Mail Opening.
- Vol. 5. The National Security Agency and Fourth Amendment Rights.
- Vol. 6. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Vol. 7. Covert Action.

These Reports and Hearings comprise the most thorough investigation of United States intelligence activities, foreign and domestic, ever undertaken by the Congress. The Hearings grew out of charges published in the public media commencing in December 1974, many of which were inaccurate or overdrawn. The bulk of the original charges related to alleged domestic operations of the CIA and were considered by the U.S. Commission on CIA Activities within the United States (q.v.). The Senate Select Committee Report and Hearings cover in particular CIA, the intelligence components of the Defense and State Departments, the FBI, and the intelligence activities of the White House and the Internal Revenue Service. It is a major piece of work which should be studied by all professional intelligence officers, especially in their own particular areas of assignment or interest.

Book IV contains the "History of the Central Intelligence Agency," expanded and revised from a shorter version in Book I. The full version of the "History" in Book IV, by Anne Karalekas of the Committee Staff, was published commercially in 1977 by the Aegean Park Press, P.O. Box 2837, Laguna Hills, California, 92653. While somewhat biased and uneven in some areas, particularly on the role of clandestine collection and covert action, this "History" is probably the best text publicly available on the history of CIA.

This Report has also been issued commercially, under the same title, New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1976.

* U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

This Committee was created in May 1976 by S. Res. 400 to carry out the Congressional oversight function over the intelligence activities of the United States. While much of the first year's activities involved the Committee's own organization and briefings on the many facets involved in the U.S. Intelligence Community, its first Report to the Senate (Senate Report No. 95-217, dated 18 May 1977) is replete with discussions of such problems as intelligence and the rights of Americans, electronic surveillance legislation, covert action, the problems of secrecy and classification, and charters and guidelines for the components of the Community. A second overall Report (Senate Report No. 96-141, dated 14 May 1979) has been published, and a third such Report has been completed. The Committee also has considered, although it did not publish, line item authorizations for the annual budgets for intelligence components. The Hearings and Reports of this Committee are and will continue to be essential reading for the professional intelligence officer, as well as those outside the profession.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE. The "Magic" Background of Pearl Harbor.
Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979. (This work, numbered
Vols. I-V, actually consists of eight volumes, as Vols. II-IV each
consist of a volume of text and an Appendix volume). Vols. separately
paged.

These volumes cover the period from 14 February - 7 December 1941. The major centerpiece comprises the instructions and preparations for each of the meetings between Secretary of State Hull and the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, Admiral Nomura, but much other material is included. The decrypted text of every available Japanese message during this period has been declassified and published here. Another integral part of this work is the lengthy historical material in textual form taken from Secretary Hull's official memoranda and memoirs, as well as the Japanese position on given matters. The Hull-Nomura centerpiece comprises Part A in each volume. Parts B and C deal with Japanese espionage activities in the Western Hemisphere and Japanese diplomatic relations at the time world-wide respectively. Vols. II-IV are purely textual, based on the material described above, and appropriately footnoted to the decrypted Japanese messages. The Appendices to Vols. II-IV contain the full decrypted texts of all the Japanese messages involved in each of these volumes. Vols. I and V contain both text and decryptions. In addition, Vol. V contains a complete index for all volumes. This work is hardly "bedside" reading, but as an historical source, it is probably unequaled for material of this kind.

- * U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT. STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT. War Report of the OSS (Office of Strategic Services). New York: Walker and Company, 1976. Two Volumes. Both vols. contain new introductions by Kermit Roosevelt. Vol. I, 261 p.; Vol. II, 460 p.

In July 1941, President Roosevelt established the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI), headed by Mr. (later Major General) William J. Donovan. It was America's first attempt at a comprehensive intelligence organization. In June 1942, COI was renamed the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and placed under the jurisdiction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After the war, as of 1 October 1945, President Truman dissolved the OSS, assigning its research and analysis elements to the Department of State and its operational and administrative units to the War Department, where they were renamed the Strategic Services Unit (SSU). SSU was transferred to the newly created Central Intelligence Group in 1946 and ultimately to the latter's successor organization, CIA. SSU prepared, for highly restricted dissemination, a Top Secret, two volume War Report of the organization and operations of COI/OSS. These two volumes have now been lightly sanitized by CIA in response to a Freedom of Information Act request and published commercially. The original writing of the War Report was done by a staff under the direction of an OSS veteran, Kermit Roosevelt. Volume I comprises the history of COI and the organizational history of OSS; Volume II comprises the overseas operational activities of OSS. This publication is just what its title says it is--a War Report. It is not a detailed history. Its greatest shortcoming, as Mr. Roosevelt states in his original preface, is the virtually total absence of the names of the participants in the organization and those operations described. This was deliberate, (for security reasons), but eliminates the real flesh and blood of history. Nevertheless, this is an important and authoritative work. It should be noted that a one volume paperback edition of the War Report, edited by Anthony Cave Brown, has been published (New York: Berkley Medallion Books, 1976). However, this is an edited version, eliminating and rearranging some of the material. In particular, the material on OSS in the Far East is not included in the paperback version.

- * VAGTS, Alfred. The Military Attaché. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton Univ. Press, 1967. Bibl. footnotes. Bibl. 408 p.

An excellent treatment of the role of the attaché by an author who has done extensive writing and research in military, defense and diplomatic affairs. He discusses both the history of the service attaché and his functions, past and present.

VOSJOLI, Philippe L. Thyraud de. Lamia. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1970. 344 p.

The memoirs of a French career intelligence officer who served in the French Resistance during World War II, and who was also the liaison officer of the French Intelligence Service (SDECE) in Washington at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis. The book gives some important insights into the French Intelligence Service. A fictionalized version of Lamia, under the title of Topaz, written by Leon Uris, preceded it and was made into a movie.

WALTERS, Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Silent Missions. New York: Doubleday & Co., 1978. 654 p.

Walters enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army at the beginning of World War II and retired in 1976, from the position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. During those years, he had a unique intelligence career as a military and defense attache, and as an interpreter at many high level meetings between U.S. Presidents (and other senior government officials) and foreign leaders. Many of General Walters' assignments were based not only on his great discretion but also on his fine acumen and incredible command of foreign languages. As Defense Attache in Paris, he was able to infiltrate and exfiltrate Henry Kissinger (then Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs) in and out of Paris well over a dozen times for secret talks with the North Vietnamese. In addition, General Walters held several meetings with the Chinese in Paris leading up to President Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. He also includes a chapter on the CIA's rejection of White House attempts to involve him and CIA in the Watergate cover-up. This book contains many footnotes to history and is written with all of General Walters' brilliance as a raconteur.

WEBER, Ralph E. United States Diplomatic Codes and Ciphers 1775-1938. Chicago: Precedent Publishing Inc., 1979. Bibl. notes. Bibl. App. 633 p.

Prof. Weber of Marquette University has written a scholarly volume on the history of U.S. diplomatic codes and ciphers. Starting with those in use during the era of the American Revolution, he continues in detail down to the Civil War. Somewhat less material is described for the remainder of the nineteenth century; and there is minimal description of twentieth century U.S. cryptologic matters for reasons of security. The Appendix comprises almost 350 pages of this volume and sets forth U.S. code tables of the Revolutionary period and those in use in the early nineteenth century.

WEINSTEIN, Allen. Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 674 p. (pap. N.Y.: Vintage Books, 1979, with revisions).

Weinstein, a professor of history at Smith College, has written the most comprehensive study to date of the case of Alger Hiss, a former senior State Department official. In this, the author was aided by the declassification and release of thousands of pages of formerly classified government documents about the case. Weinstein began his work in the belief that Hiss had been unjustly convicted of perjury in the latter's denial of communist activities on his part. When Weinstein had ended his research, he was convinced that Hiss was guilty. It is an important study of a major case of communist espionage in the U.S. in the 1930's and 1940's. (All relevant citations to the extensive Congressional testimony surrounding the Hiss-Chambers case, are to be found in this book).

WEST, Rebecca. The New Meaning of Treason. New York: The Viking Press. 1964. 374 p. (Revised pap. N.Y.: Viking, 1967).

Dame Rebecca West has revised and updated her The Meaning of Treason. Her incisive accounts of the psychology and motivations of celebrated (mostly British) spies, traitors, and defectors are extremely valuable. The conclusions warrant close reading. Among those discussed are William Joyce, John Amery, Dr. Alan Nunn May, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, Bruno Pontecorvo, Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess, and George Blake.

WHALEY, Barton. Codeword Barbarossa. Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, 1973. Bibl. 376 p. (Pap. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1974).

A provocative analysis of the 1941 German invasion of the Soviet Union with several interesting features: an elaboration of the Wohlstetter concept of "signals" and "noise" in the field of warning intelligence; a fascinating look at pre-WWI intelligence operations, especially in the area of communications intelligence; and a new interpretation of the Soviet view of pre-war German offensive preparations. Even without agreeing with his interpretations, Whaley's book has much to offer the serious student of intelligence.

WHITEHEAD, Don. The FBI Story: A Report to the People. New York: Random House, 1956. Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. Notes. 368 p.

Although now somewhat dated, Whitehead provides a relatively comprehensive and solid treatment of the FBI history through the mid-1950's. The book conveys a favorable impression of the FBI's activities and accomplishments.

WHITEHOUSE, Arch. Espionage and Counterespionage: Adventures in Military Intelligence. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, 1964. Bibl. 298 p.

A journalistic account of the history of U.S. military intelligence. Includes WWI and WWII incidents several of which are not covered in similar books. One of the few books that emphasizes military intelligence case studies.

* WHITESIDE, Thomas. An Agent in Place: The Wennerstrom Affair. New York: Viking Press, 1966. 150 p.

The best available, and well-written, unofficial account of Colonel Stig Wennerstrom, Swedish career military officer, who provided intelligence to the Soviets for 15 years. His espionage activities in the U.S. and Sweden caused significant damage to both NATO and the Swedish defense establishments. (For greater detail, see the official Swedish Judicial and Parliamentary Commissions' reports on the case).

U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE. Report. The Wennerstroem Spy Case. Excerpts From the Testimony of Stig Eric Constans Wennerstroem, A Noted Soviet Agent. 1964. pp. 1-168.

WILENSKY, Harold L. Organizational Intelligence: Knowledge and Policy in Government & Industry. New York: Basic Books, 1967. Bibl. 226 p. (pap. N.Y.: Basic Books, 1967).

The use and misuse of intelligence in government and business organizations are discussed by a sociologist. Heavy reading and does not truly accomplish the objectives desired. However, as one of the few books on the general "theory" of intelligence, it is considered of interest and value.

WINTERBOTHAM, F. W. The Ultra Secret. New York: Harper & Row, 1974. 199 p. (pap. N.Y.: Dell, 1975).

One of the most carefully concealed intelligence secrets of World War II was the fact that the British had broken many of the German codes, and in particular were reading high-level German material encrypted on the Enigma machine. This major communications intelligence triumph (the product of which received the code word Ultra) played a significant role in the Allied victories. Former RAF Group Captain Winterbotham was an officer in the British Secret Intelligence Service (MI-6) and was responsible for developing security procedures for the liaison units which handled Ultra material in England and in senior headquarters in the field. The historical implications of Winterbotham's revelations still remain to be put into focus, debated and digested, particularly in the light of some errors in the book. (q.v. Beesly, Calvocoressi, Jones, Lewin, Montagu).

WISE, David and Thomas B. Ross. The Espionage Establishment. New York: Random House, 1967. 308 p. (Pap. N.Y.: Bantam, 1968).

Discusses espionage systems of U.S., Great Britain, USSR, and China. The section on the CIA is weak, however, the chapter on the British intelligence services reveals considerably more than had been previously published. Comments on the Chinese intelligence services and activities are of little or no value.

WISE, David and Thomas B. Ross. The Invisible Government. New York: Random House, 1964. Bibl. notes. 375 p. (Pap. N.Y.: Bantam Books, 1965; N.Y.: Vintage Books, 1974).

An inaccurate, simplistic "expose" of the CIA by two resourceful journalists. Overstates influence of CIA. Exploited by unfriendly nations for anti-American propaganda purposes. (Russian and Cuban editions of this book were also published.)

WITTLIN, Thaddeus. Commissar: The Life and Death of Lavrenty Pavlovich Beria. New York: Macmillan, 1972. Bibl. 566 p.

This is the first biography of Beria, head of the Soviet security service during the 1940's, and until his execution in 1953. Wittlin, a former inmate of one of Beria's labor camps, pieces together an anecdotal account which tells a great deal about Soviet intelligence operations and internal Soviet politics. The reader is introduced to such generally unknown items as Beria's role as an agent of the Tsarist secret police, the allegation that Stalin was also an Okhrana agent, Beria's role in building the fictitious image of Stalin as Vozhd or leader in the early years of the revolutionary movement, and his role in Stalin's death and the subsequent power struggle. The book lacks documentation, and often one can only guess at the accuracy of the facts cited.

WOHLSTETTER, Roberta. Cuba and Pearl Harbor: Hindsight and Foresight. Rand Corp. Memorandum RM 4328-ISA. Santa Monica, Cal.: Rand Corp. April 1965. 41 p.

An excellent summary and analysis of the intelligence situation and warnings prior to the Cuban Missile Crisis and Pearl Harbor attack. Through these two classic case studies, the author analyzes the problems of intelligence collection, analysis, dissemination, and use (or non-use) by the decision maker.

- * WOHLSTETTER, Roberta. Pearl Harbor, Warning and Decision. Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, 1962. Foreword by Thomas E. Schelling. Bibl. 426 p. (pap. same publ.).

Case study of a major intelligence failure. One of the most valuable books, not just on the historical event, but also on vital questions of intelligence estimates, alerts, and indications and warning systems.

- * WOLIN, Simon and Robert M. Slusser, eds. The Soviet Secret Police. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1964. (reissue of original 1957 Praeger edition). Bibl. 408 p.

One of the better works on the Soviet intelligence and security services and a "core" book essential to further study of the subject. Wolin and Slusser had intended that their work serve as a point of departure for encouraging more studies of the subject in greater depth and breadth. Writing in the December 1973 Slavic Review, Slusser laments "that this hope has not been realized." To this day, serious open study of the Soviet secret police is seldom encountered, with the exception of a few good works such as Barron's KGB (q.v.).

- WOODHOUSE, Christopher Montague. The Struggle for Greece, 1941-1949. London: Hart-Davis, MacGibbon, 1976. Bibl. notes. Bibl. 324 p. (An updated account of his Apple of Discord, 1948).

An authoritative account of the Greek Resistance in World War II and the internal postwar civil war which the Resistance helped to spawn, with emphasis on the political background. Colonel Woodhouse, a distinguished British historian with extensive intelligence experience, commanded the Allied Military Mission to the Greek guerrillas during the War.

WRISTON, Henry Merritt. Executive Agents in American Foreign Relations. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1929. (Reprinted Gloucester, Mass.: Peter Smith Publishers, 1967). 874 p.

This voluminous and scholarly work was originally issued as one of the Albert Shaw lectures on Diplomatic History, the 1923 series of which provided Dr. Wriston the opportunity to review the historical and legal foundations of the executive agent, including the intelligence agent, from the period of the Continental Congress through the late 19th century. Wriston establishes that the use of executive agents is coterminous with the history of our nation, and might be considered to precede it in the intelligence arena because of the efforts of George Washington and the Continental Congress. Detailed are examples of intelligence collection, covert action, covert procurement, protection of sources and methods--in fact, all the problems faced by the intelligence community today--and the Constitutional basis and precedents of each. The use of covert funding and the unsuccessful Congressional challenge in the last century are fully described. This book is an essential in the proper understanding of the historical and legal basis of present-day American intelligence systems; fortunately, it is still in print because of its academic value in the study of diplomacy.

WYDEN, Peter. Bay of Pigs: The Untold Story. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1979. Bibl. notes. 352 p.

The views on this book are as varied as the opinions of those who have commented on it or who participated in one way or the other in the Bay of Pigs operation. The author's views that CIA was "acting out of control" and "routinely, daily, committing unconstitutional acts . . ." are debatable; and the book is flawed by errors. Nevertheless, there are those who consider this the best book on the subject. It is written in an easy, chatty style, reflecting the author's journalistic background. He has interviewed many of the participants and spent several hours with Castro discussing the operation. Those who read it, should approach this volume with circumspection.

WYNNE, Greville. Contact on Gorky Street. New York: Atheneum, 1968. 222 p.

A British agent's first-hand, though somewhat colored, account of his missions to Moscow to contact Colonel Penkovskiy. This book, read as a companion-piece to The Penkovskiy Papers (q.v.), provides a fuller appreciation of this remarkable intelligence operation.

X, Mr., with Bruce E. Henderson and C. C. Cyr. Double Eagle: The Autobiography of a Polish Spy Who Defected to the West. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1979. 227 p.

The story, at points crudely and tastelessly written, is of a Polish Security Service (UB) Lt. Col. who was recruited in Norway where he worked in place from 1964 until 1967 when he defected to the U.S. Personal, familial, and nationalist concerns have apparently soured him and make it difficult to judge his motives and acts. Despite its reticences and self-legitimizing declamations, the book is the only current window in the public literature into the organization, selection, training, and the operational flavor of UB life, including the workings of the Soviet advisor system. (q.v. Monat, Spy in the U.S.)

* YARDLEY, Herbert O. The American Black Chamber. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1931. 375 p. (pap. N.Y.: Ballantine Espionage/Intelligence Library, Sept. 1981).

Yardley, originally a cipher clerk in the State Department, became the officer in charge of the code and cipher section in Military Intelligence in the U.S. Army in World War I. After the war, with State and War Department funds, Yardley established what came to be known as the American Black Chamber. His career there came to an end in 1929 when Secretary of State Stinson closed the Black Chamber. This book sets forth Yardley's cryptologic work.

ZACHARIAS, RADM Ellis M. Secret Missions: The Story of an Intelligence Officer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1946. 433 p.

Zacharias was deeply involved in U.S. Naval Intelligence operations before and during WWII. The book includes discussion of pre-WWII espionage activities and of the U.S. Navy's psychological warfare campaign against Japan.

An Introduction to Intelligence Fiction

A frequent inclination among intelligence professionals is to disregard the benefits and utility of intelligence fiction. The escapades of James Bond, his less glamorous predecessors, and his subsequent imitators, understandably stretch the credibility of the genre and make it an easy matter to write off as shallow, escapist, and of little or no value.

While difficult to rationalize the poor writing and the distorted picture of intelligence which frequently characterize intelligence fiction, one should not be blinded to the potential benefits and pleasures which reside in a discriminating reading of this literature.

Why should the intelligence professional read and be concerned with intelligence fiction? First of all, the public image of the intelligence community is partially molded by the impressions conveyed in contemporary fiction. The readers see only the mystery, glamour, and allure of secret intelligence operations and are apparently willing to buy large numbers of books which describe these attributes. Thus, the fictional literature conveys an inaccurate image of the world of intelligence which the public does not disregard when issues of real-life intelligence operations are debated. While we cannot change the public's image of the intelligence community, we can at least be aware of this perception. On a more personal basis, intelligence fiction can furnish ideas and interests which can be professionally rewarding - particularly when the fiction being read has a factual basis. Leon Uris' Topaz, for instance, was a well-received novel and motion picture. It was not until after publication that it became known that the novel was based - to a great extent - on the activities of a real-life French intelligence officer; a reading of de Vosjoli's Lamia would prove rather rapidly the validity of much of the Topaz story. Similarly, the real intelligence classic by Ewen Montagu, The Man Who Never Was, had its fictional predecessor in Alfred Duff Cooper's Operation Heartbreak, another novel based on actual events. The interested reader can examine the connection between these two stories, one historical, the other supposedly fiction, and draw his own conclusion.

Not only will the reader find that intelligence fiction is sometimes based on actual events, or the author's personal experiences, but it is excellent literature. Occasionally, as in the case of Maugham's Ashenden or the British Agent, a book will characteristics. This renowned novelist, a British in Europe during WWI, wrote a thinly disguised fict experiences which would be considered an excellent While such realism is not widespread in the world it may be surprising to note the number of operated in the murky world of espionage. Two of the better known are Daniel Defoe of Robinson Crusoe fame, whose lengthy writings never revealed his extensive intelligence activities on behalf of the English Crown, and

Christopher Marlowe, who may have lost his life, according to several scholars, while on an intelligence mission for Walsingham, although recent writings tend to deny this. In current times, Ian Fleming served as assistant to the Director of British Naval Intelligence in WWII, and John Le Carré was an intelligence professional.

For the reader interested in intelligence fiction, the writings of Graham Greene (who served in intelligence in WWII) and the anthology by Allen Dulles (Great Spy Stories from Fiction, New York: Harper and Row, 1969) would be a useful start. Dulles made an effort to include material not generally found in intelligence fiction anthologies. In the opinion of some writers, the genre starts with James Fenimore Cooper's The Spy (1821); others prefer Erskine Childers' The Riddle of the Sands (1903). And of course there is the amusing Water on the Brain by Compton Mackenzie, originally suppressed by the British in 1933 but published twenty years later. Mackenzie had served in British intelligence in World War I. In any event, the reader will meet authors John Buchan, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Joseph Conrad, Eric Ambler, and many others. The reader can note the development of the genre from Childers' first effort to the polished novels of Eric Ambler, such as the recently published The Levante. Or he can go beyond the individual books and contrast the different worlds of intelligence as portrayed by Fleming and Le Carré. Or he can compare Conrad's well-known The Secret Agent with what many intelligence professionals consider Conrad's better piece of intelligence fiction, Under Western Eyes. Nor is combat intelligence neglected in books such as William W. Haines' Command Decision. Haines was a skilled air combat intelligence officer in Europe in World War II.

More recently (1980), The Spike, a fascinating novel on Soviet journalistic disinformation by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss, has been high on the best seller lists. It is unique in this field and many readers have attempted to connect it with real-life events. Le Carré's Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, has been a best seller as well as being a block-buster on TV.

The discriminating and discerning reader will find considerable value in the world of intelligence fiction. While the professional benefits cannot be disregarded, neither should the many hours of pure pleasure and relaxation which such reading affords.

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